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THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

TUESDAY JANUARY 5 1982

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Allen quits national security job

Mr Richard Allen resigned as National Security Adviser after a meeting with President Reagan. White House sources said he would be succeeded by Mr William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State. His resignation came after an internal White House report on his conduct. Mr Allen had been under investigation for allegedly accepting $1,000 from a Japanese magazine and for business dealings in Japan.

Ulster rift resignation

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Police Federation of Northern Ireland, resigned last night after a bitter disagreement with the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary over allegations that the federation had discussed setting up an extra force outside the RUC and its reserve page 2

Lifeboat fund nears £2m

The fund for the dependants of the eight men who lost their lives in the Penlee lifeboat disaster now stands at £1.9m. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said that trustees of the fund could come direct to him to discuss difficulties Page 2

Letters, page 9

Astors to leave Hever Castle

Lord and Lady Astor of Hever are to leave Hever Castle, in Kent, this summer, and it will be used for "Stay at Hever" holidays at £220 a day. Americans have been told that the price includes "absolutely everything" Page 10



Ghana's head of state arrested

President Hilla Limann of Ghana, overthrown in last week's military coup, was arrested while trying to escape from the regime of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings. He was sent back to the capital, Accra radio said. Back Page

Tornadoes and snow kill 300

More than 300 people have died in the United States in the past four days as a result of bad weather that has included snow, tornadoes and torrential rain. Several dozen houses were demolished by a series of tornadoes in Mississippi Page 3

Gill may cast golden vote

Legal opinion is divided on whether Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, will be able to cast the 15 per cent of votes he still holds in favour of his record £750,000 payoff package Page 11

French divorce

The French divorce rate more than doubled in the 1970s and nearly two divorce suits in three are initiated by women, according to two new studies. Page 5

Spurs at home

Tottenham Hotspur, the Cup holders, and Manchester City, the League leaders, are at home respectively to Leeds United and Coventry City in the fourth round of the FA Cup Page 15

James and Elizabeth top the lists

James was the most popular name for boys and Elizabeth the favourite for girls in the annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times* in 1981 Page 9

Jaruzelski meets envoys

EEC snubs Reagan over Poland

Brussels, Jan 4.—The EEC pledged today not to undercut American sanctions over Poland and warned Moscow to stay out of the Polish crisis.

The 10 member states held back on any sanctions of their own but said they would also consider trade curbs if the Polish military crackdown continued.

European diplomats agreed that the results of a seven-hour special meeting of EEC foreign ministers failed to meet demands by the Reagan Administration for a united Western stand over Poland.

However, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, said it was the united wish of the Community that it should not do anything which would undermine actions taken by the United States.

The foreign ministers studied a report radioed from Warsaw after EEC ambassadors were called to a sudden meeting today with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader. Lord Carrington said the talk with General Jaruzelski had produced absolutely nothing. "It was a fairly banal, routine exposé of the Polish case," he said.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister who chaired the Brussels meeting, described the report from Warsaw "*as tragic in a certain sense*".

Warsaw radio said General Jaruzelski had informed the Western diplomats about the situation in Poland and had emphasized the importance of East-West trade exchanges. Western observers said earlier that General Jaruzelski appeared to have arranged the meeting to persuade Western governments from joining American sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

According to the broadcast, monitored in Vienna, the Polish leader told the diplomats that "Poland wishes to fulfil the role of trustworthy partner in international economic relations". He was quoted as saying Poland wanted to be a "*constructive factor*" in the process of détente.

Mr Jozef Czyrek, the Polish Foreign Minister, was reported to have attended both the meeting with Western diplomats and the preceding talk with the Soviet block ambassadors.

Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, vetoed a West German proposal to send an EEC emissary

to Warsaw and Moscow to plead for an end to martial law and the release of Polish detainees.

President Reagan last week barred high technology exports and imposed other economic sanctions against Moscow, charging that Soviet leaders had instigated the Polish crackdown.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who has expressed doubts about the value of West European sanctions, will meet Mr Reagan in Washington tomorrow, and the whole issue will be reviewed by Nato foreign ministers in Brussels next Monday.

The EEC governments said they had taken note of the American reprisals and would hold further consultations with Washington and other Western nations.

They would also avoid any step which could compromise American sanctions imposed after martial law was announced in Warsaw. EEC officials said this meant that West German, British, French, Italian *and other Community* companies would not be allowed to offer the Soviet Union goods barred by the United States.

Lord Carrington said later that humanitarian aid for Poland, such as medicines, would continue.

In a three-point demand sent to Warsaw, the EEC called for martial law to be lifted as soon as possible, for those arrested to be released, and for a renewed dialogue with the Catholic Church and the suspended Solidarity union organization.

"No normal relations with Poland will be possible if our three conditions are not met," Mr Tindemans said. Asked at a news conference if sanctions against Poland or the Soviet Union might be imposed by the EEC later, he replied: "*Of course.*"

The foreign ministers said in a joint statement that the already grave Polish situation would be further aggravated if it led to open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, the EEC wished to issue a solemn warning against any such intervention.—Reuter and AP.

Military Council keeps up action to crush dissent

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 4 (censored)

Poland's Military Council is pushing ahead with its two-pronged strategy of purging the party and cracking down on Solidarity activists who have been organizing strikes and protests against martial law.

An article in *Trybuna Ludu* made it clear that the party is trying to weed out undesirables: *Anti-socialist opposition* in Poland is a fact and this time it must be crushed politically, finally and ultimately.

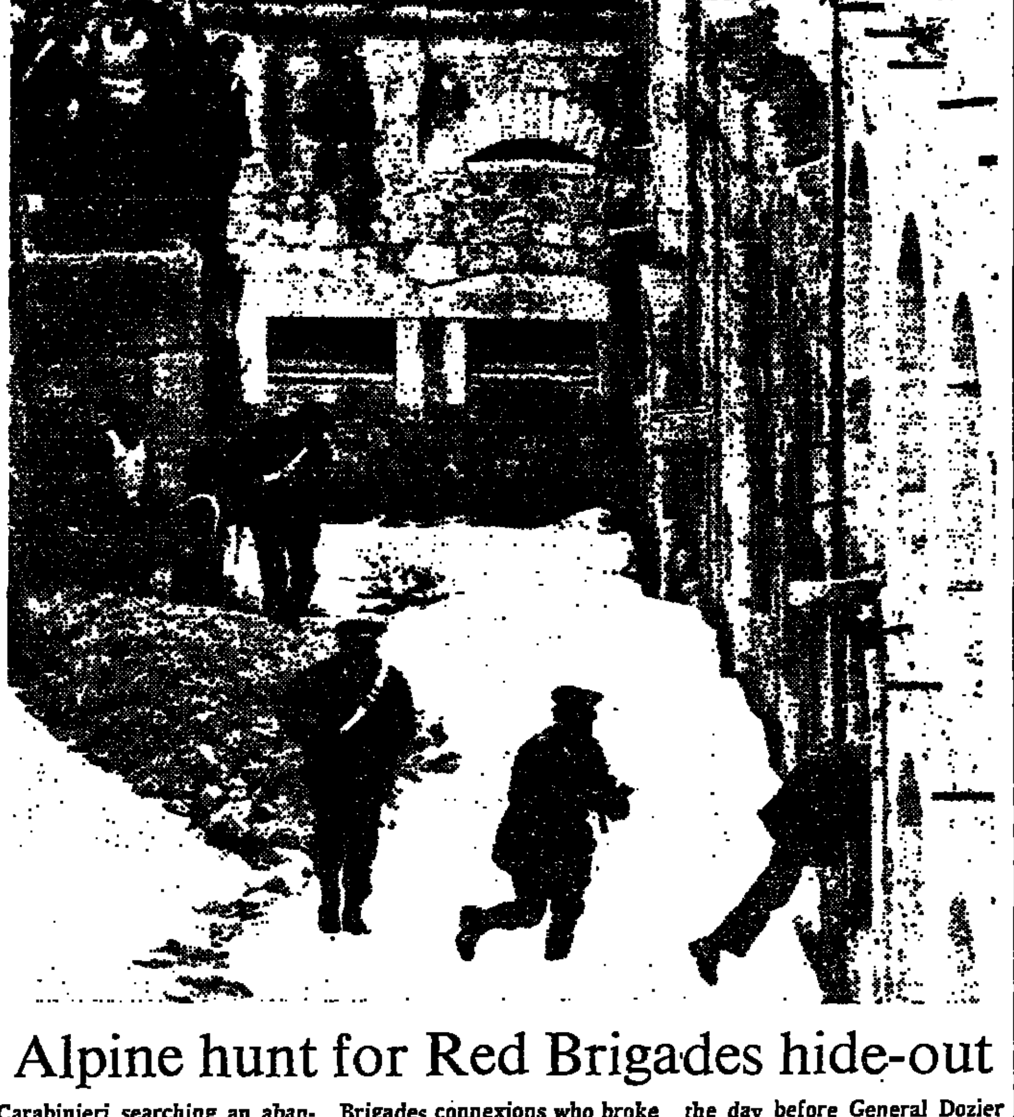
"*Among the PUWP (Communist Party) members there* are persons who consciously or unconsciously were prepared to offer ideological and political concessions to the opponent, to agree that the party became a *'loss of a party'*. Today they are returning their party cards voluntarily or are being asked to do so."

At the same time, local activists from Solidarity—now illegal—are being put on trial. A PAP news agency report announced that five men had been sentenced, at a summary trial, to between three and a half and seven years' imprisonment, with additional fines and "deprivation of civil rights" for organizing a strike at the Katowice steel mill after the introduction of martial law.

Another four men, all Solidarity members, were jailed for between four and six and a half years for "halting the normal production cycle".

This is the latest of a series of summary trials against *strike attempts*, all of which have been announced by the official media. The sentences are obviously aimed at having a deterrent effect on potential organizers and most jail terms have been at least three years.

At one summary trial at the Warsaw Central Courthouse, which was attended by this correspondent, activists were allowed defence lawyers but the only possible defence was that the accused did not have a central organizing role.



Alpine hunt for Red Brigades hide-out

Carabinieri searching an abandoned Alpine fort north of Verona yesterday in the hunt for the kidnapped American Brigadier-General James Dozier and the four women with Red Brigades connexions who broke out of jail in Rovigo on Sunday. Signor Pasquale Zappone, the Verona police chief, said he thought the kidnapping and the jail-break were linked. He added that on December 16, the day before General Dozier was seized, guerrillas tried to kidnap the American General Wilson Cooney. But General Cooney was away and his wife refused to open the door. Catalogue of blunders, page 5

Yorkshire town centre under 4ft of water

By Frances Gibb

Dozens of families in the market town of Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire, were evacuated by soldiers and the police yesterday when the River Ure burst its banks and brought the worst floods there for 100 years. The town, under four feet of water, was one of the most badly affected by flooding throughout the country. Vast tracts of land are submerged and villages marooned after incessant rain and *melting snow caused rivers to* overflow.

The City of York was on flood alert last night with dozens of houses already flooded and the river still rising. The River Ouse was 15 feet above its normal level and expected to rise to 15 foot 9 inches, an inch below the level that caused £1 million worth of damage in 1978. Many families were evacuated from their homes. Fifteen streets were closed and the A19 south of York was passable only by heavy lorries.

A 15-year-old schoolboy drowned in a flooded field at Low Cummersdale, near Carlisle. He was cycling along a footpath to visit the dentist when his bicycle careered into a deep well which had opened up because of flood water.

Two men were also missing, feared drowned, in the River Thames.

In Scotland Dumfries was under three feet of water and all roads to England save the A74 were cut off. In Cumbria and Yorkshire and the West Country rivers reached 15 feet above normal levels, the highest in some places since 1969.

The RAC described Scotland as "sheer hell". Motorists were advised only to travel if absolutely necessary and to carry boots and dry clothing in the event of the car becoming marooned.

Dozens of roads were closed

Continued on page 2, col 2

Buckton defiant after rail peace talks fail

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Informal talks yesterday between British Rail and leaders of the train drivers' union broke up with no solution to the productivity dispute which threatens worsening disruption of services, particularly in the South-east, later this week.

The talks, called by Mr Clifford Rose, BR's industrial relations chief, and chaired by Sir Peter Parker, took place as the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) embarked on the first stage of disruption, which caused cancellations of some services in the London commuter belt.

The effects of the union's instructions to refuse voluntary rest day working and overtime were not as severe as had been feared, but both sides expect the cumulative effects to increase as the week goes on. However, BR officials were predicting little disruption in today's commuter services.

Yesterday's talks involving BR and Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, Mr Bill Ronksley, union president, and Mr Don Pullen, assistant general secretary, had made the situation worse, according to Mr Buckton. He had put his head "on the chopping block" by agreeing to meet the management because his members no longer trusted them, he said last night.

"Their decision not to pay the 3 per cent increase has prejudiced any negotiations and I have no more to offer them until they agree to pay the money."

Both sides appeared to be pinning their hopes for a settlement on an intervention by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who was in contact with BR and the union. Aslef is insistent that without the 3 per cent, which is the second phase of the 11 per cent deal reached last summer, there can be no prospect of agreement on the productivity improvements BR demands.

The main issue in the dispute is flexible rostering, where BR wants to introduce a working day of seven to nine hours to replace the present fixed eight-hour day. The National Union of Railwaymen, with the exception of its 500 drivers, has accepted the management's proposals, along with the white-collar Transport Salaried Staffs Association.

Aslef has called a two-day national strike for Wednesday and Thursday next week, and Mr Buckton said last night he could see little prospect of avoiding a total shutdown of the railway network unless the 3 per cent is paid. The management say payment should be conditional on Aslef's acceptance of flexible rostering.

Mr Buckton has accused BR of reneging on the August settlement, arguing that the productivity discussions were to be conducted on a separate basis from the pay award.

Mr Buckton was also critical of BR's *decision to restrict the* discussions on flexible rostering to the Railway Staffs Joint Council rather than proceeding to the industry's top negotiating body, the Railway Staffs National Council.

Last night he received support from Mr Tom Jenkins, general secretary of the white-collar union TSSA, who said he would be critical of any party which did not allow the full negotiating machinery in the industry to be used.

Train services on Southern Region were better than BR had feared, with 34 cancellations out of 500 trains during the morning rush hour, of which 22 were attributed to the Aslef dispute. In the evening 12 of the 21 cancellations were blamed on industrial action.

London Midland's services out of St Pancras improved also in the evening with five cancellations compared with 12 during the morning rush hour.

Labour to get union ultimatum on cash

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Party leaders will be told today that they should immediately appoint a Director of Finance, bring in stringent controls on spending and agree to a series of union proposals for raising funds if the party is to survive an "extremely serious" financial crisis.

Senior trade union leaders will argue at a special conference that the Labour Party will effectively forfeit the level of financial support it desperately needs from the unions unless it puts its financial situation in order.

In the most devastating and detailed criticism of the way in which the party's national executive has allowed the crisis to develop, a Trade Unions for a Labour Victory paper going to today's meeting in Bishop's Stortford says that:

● The "dangerously low" level of the general election fund is unlikely to rise to more than £2m of the £3m the party needs to fight its next campaign.

● That the executive's approaches to the finances of the party are not "soundly based" and depends all too little on "internal controls and good housekeeping".

● That the party's accounts are not presented in a way that the "actions and policies of the treasurer, NEC and administrative staff at Walworth Road (the Labour Party HQ) can be fully understood".

The language of the critique is clearly intended to shock executive members and the Shadow Cabinet into accepting that the financial crisis facing the party is more serious than has been admitted so far.

The party's overall financial value slumped from £492,000 to £166,000 during 1980 and bank overdrafts rose from £51,000 to £461,000. The paper says the party had at the end of 1980 the largest bank overdraft ever, the largest deficit in the general fund for over 10 years and the smallest general election fund for over 10 years, and more money owed to creditors than ever before.

The financial paper, which is the most detailed of those which the conference will consider, underlines the level of leverage which the unions now have on the party.

The document suggests unions should contribute to a new general fund after a finance director is appointed and a union-organized membership drive. Too often, it says, the unions' principal role "was merely to fill the bowl when it was passed around" and that approach can no longer be accepted.

The unions point out that if the political levy in all unions was increased to the £1 per year per member paid by the unions currently raising the highest levy, it could bring in £3m a year. The unions on *average raise a political levy* of 56p per member per year.

The two day conference is likely to open with a number of union leaders pressing for an end to party infighting and a guarantee from the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn that he does not reopen a deputy leadership campaign this year.

☐ The claim by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Labour Party, that he did not think Mr Benn would challenge Mr Denis Healey for the deputy leadership this year looked like wishful thinking last night (Hugh Noyes writes).

Mr Foot's remarks at the weekend were clearly made in the hope of a response from Mr Benn which might sweeten the discussions between the two wings of the party. But last night Mr Benn was not prepared to play along with this gambit and it was clear that he had given no such assurance to Mr Foot.

The £26m gifts of a shy tycoon

By David Hewson

The guard dogs were out as usual yesterday at the home in Newmarket, Suffolk, of Mr David Robinson, the reclusive millionaire benefactor who has offered £400,000 to replace the Penlee lifeboat.

Though Mr Robinson is one of the largest benefactors in British history the barrier of privacy he has built around him has not slipped for 12 years.

His close associates, notably Miss Peggy Umney, the personal aide whose name appears with Mr Robinson's on the chapel at the Cambridge college built with £18m of his money, are by now used to reiterating to the press their comments that Mr Robinson is a shy man who simply wants to help people.

At Robinson College, which was opened by the Queen last May at a ceremony which Mr Robinson unexpectedly failed to attend, Mr Henry Woolston, *the bursar, said: "He comes* here not infrequently. He was here the other day but he slips in quietly to spend an hour with us. He doesn't like a lot of fuss."

In fact, Mr Robinson, aged 77, has gone out of his way to avoid fuss in a decade of giving away vast sums of money to public ventures. His publicly recorded gifts total £26.05m, but the full total, taking into account the donations which have never come to light, is thought to be substantially higher.

All are made through the Robinson Charitable Trust, which leads Mr Robinson to remark to close friends that the gifts are not from him personally. However, the trust was formed mainly out of the money he made from selling the family business he developed, Robinson Rentals, a television rentals firm based in Bedford, for more than £8m in 1968. And Mr Robinson personally directs the trust's activities.

He has owned the largest racehorse stable in Britain, with around 150 horses trained near his Newmarket home. But today the horses are gone, following a row with the Jockey Club and an unsuccessful attempt to run Kempton Park.



Mr Robinson: Fortune from TV rentals

He lives, with his wife Mabel, in a small but luxurious bungalow surrounded by electronic fences and guard dogs. Both he and his wife are reported to be in frail health.

Mr Robinson left school at the age of 15 to work in his father's bicycle shop in Cambridge, and bought into the TV rental business with his wife in 1954 for £5,000.

The acts of the Robinson Charitable Trust have been an odd mixture of reticence and clamour for acclaim. On the one hand, the college he has founded bears his name; and a tablet on the wall of the large chapel there records the details of his and his wife's lives.

On the other, Mr Robinson shuns interviews, goes out of his way not to be photographed, and has a reputation for being fiercely protective of those close to him, and downright cantankerous to anyone who he feels has been disloyal.

Gifts from the Robinson Charitable Trust made public: *£350,000*: public swimming pool, Bedford, October 1969; *£5m*: Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, November 1971; *£300,000*: Popworth Hospital, Cambridge, to guarantee at least 16 heart transplants, March 1980; *£2m*: rebuilding Mill Road maternity hospital, Cambridge, July 1980; *£18m*: Robinson College, Cambridge, opened by the Queen in May, 1981; *£400,000*: replacement of Penlee lifeboat, January, 1982. Total: £26.05m.

Mr Robinson could be one of the last large individual benefactors, the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), which acts as a broking body for tax privileged funds to charities, said.

Corporations are becoming the biggest donors.

Each year the CAF compiles a league table of the companies which give most to charity. For the period of 1979 to 1980 this is topped by the pharmaceuticals group the Wellcome Foundation (£9m), followed by the Distillers Company (£4m), Barclays Bank (£1,129,000), Marks and Spencer (£860,000), and ICI (£800,000).

Penlee fund, page 2
Diary, page 8

Alliance leaders square up for talks

By Hugh Noyes

The fragile alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats took a further battering yesterday as the leadership on both sides appeared to be digging in their heels over Mr William Rodgers's decision to suspend all negotiations on the division of seats between the two parties.

The SDP leadership yesterday issued a statement giving their full support to Mr Rodgers, who will today meet Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, in an attempt at reconciliation.

Mr Rodgers yesterday entertained Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen to a working lunch at his house. Mrs Shirley Williams, the fourth member of the gang of four, is still in hospital after a tobogganing accident, but was consulted by telephone.

After giving full support to Mr Rodgers, the SDP's chief negotiator, over the bargaining for constituencies, the statement adds that all four hoped for the successful outcome of the discussions with Mr Steel "because the continuing success of the alliance is essential to both parties and is widely desired by the electorate".

But it became clear during the day that whatever happens today, the problems over the division of seats are not going to be easily resolved. Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, said that his party's negotiators were in touch with each other in an attempt to decide what should be done.

One problem was that the SDP had never told the Liberals that the negotiations were suspended. He denied that Mr Rodgers had notified Mr Steel of the suspension before Christmas.

It also emerged that the difficulties run deeper than merely the two or three seats in Derbyshire and at Greenock and Port Glasgow.

The central issue is the 50 most winnable seats for the alliance, where the Liberals *came second* at the last general election. Both parties have realized for some time that their respective claims on these seats would be the most difficult to be resolved.

The matter has become even more complicated by the Scottish Liberal Party's refusal to abide by the national guidelines for the division of seats. Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness and leader of the Scottish Liberals, was out of the country yesterday, but the Scots were making it clear to English Liberals that they would have nothing to do with the guidelines and that Mr Steel, in spite of being a Scottish MP, had better not try to dictate to the party north of the border.

Mr Beith admitted yesterday that there had been no Scottish representative in the group that drew up the guidelines and he was not clear what the Liberal position was on this issue at the time they were agreed.

Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, had represented Scotland for the SDP and so it was assumed by his party that the guidelines included all areas of Great Britain.

So far only one negotiating unit, Nottinghamshire, has agreed on the division of seats and the deadline for the negotiations is March 31. Mr Cyril Smith described the dispute as *manna from heaven* for the Conservative and Labour parties.

☐ The "political fashionmongers" who have taken up the SDP-Liberal alliance with such gusto will soon put it down again with equal alacrity, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, forecast last night in a message to his constituents (George Clark writes).

"It is not so much a political party as a party in the literal sense, and one that has admittedly been going with quite a swing", he said.

"But like all parties, this one could be over soon, leaving the usual ration of hangovers, sore heads and things better not remembered from the night before."

☐ Scottish Liberals will meet today in Glasgow to discuss the selection of an alliance candidate to fight the city's Hillhead seat at the forthcoming by-election.

Why the quarrel fed disquiet about the SDP as a performer

❛Social Democrats are told that this, that, or the other seat, and usually several, is not negotiable. Lists are produced which are simply declared to be Liberal territory into which the SDP will not be allowed to intrude❜

—SDP MP Mike Thomas, page 8.

SDP lunch, back page

Union chief says offer by Ford could cost 20pc

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The threat of an all-out strike by Ford's 54,000 manual workers was lifted yesterday. Union negotiators agreed to recommend a pay increase of *7.4 per cent after the company* offered new improvements in working hours and pensions.

The union side of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee accepted, after three hours of debate, their union leaders' advice that the offer, amended for the last time during telephone discussions over the weekend, was the best they could win from the company.

Despite the offer, militant workers among the 10,000 at the giant Ford car plant at Halewood, Merseyside, are going ahead with the strike as planned. It is expected to bring the assembly and body plants to a standstill but 2,000 men in the transmission plant, the least militant of the three, will continue working.

Mr Ritchie Rowlands, a senior Halewood shop steward, said the London decision had come too late to prevent the men from stopping work. The action would continue until the Halewood members voted on the package, but the earliest a mass meeting could be called was tomorrow. If the vote was in favour, the men *would return to work* almost immediately.

The new offer, which includes clauses on efficiency which had earlier been partly modified by the company, will be put to mass meetings from today. Employees back at work yesterday after the Christmas and New Year break have been instructed to report normally for work today.

The improvements to the offer add nothing to pay, but mean that a 39-hour week will now operate from June 1 and manual workers' pensions will be enhanced to bring them into line with those of white-collar employees from August 1.

Strong opposition from some of the 24 plant convenors represented on the negotiating committee, particularly those from Halewood, was reflected in a 27-17 vote in favour of the offer but union officials said they were confident that mass meetings would endorse the decision.

Continued on back page, col 2

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sealink cuts ferry and 240 jobs

More than 240 seamen operating the cross-Channel ferry, Senlac, from Newhaven to Dieppe, were told they would lose their jobs when Sealink UK, the British Rail subsidiary, announced yesterday it would pull out of the service at the end of the month.

British Rail had failed to negotiate satisfactory terms for the continued running of the route with its partner, SNCF, the French railways. Senlac will be put up for sale on February 1. The French ships at present on the route will continue to operate.

Prison reformer dies at 61

Mr William Pearce, Chief Inspector of Prisons since last January, and a key figure in the reforms proposed for the prison system after the May inquiry, has died aged 61 (Peter Evans writes).

He was appointed to keep an independent check on the way prisons were working, as well as to seek out a greater social role for prison staff.

When Chief Probation Officer for Inner London, Mr Pearce introduced projects to ease into work young men whose histories of repeated offences and custodial sentences had made them unable to keep a job.

Police appeal on murdered girl

The police appealed for help yesterday in finding a man who raped and beat to death Marion Croft, aged 14, on a canal towpath in Farnborough, Hampshire, seven months ago.

At a press conference, the police disclosed that a family had seen a man pushing a bicycle near the scene of the murder. The bicycle was later found in the canal. A maroon Cortina car and a white lorry, seen parked nearby, are also being sought.

Queen's doctor retires at 65



Sir Richard Bayliss, physician to the Queen since 1970 and head of her medical household for nine years, who has just retired at 65. His successor as head of the Queen's medical household is Dr John Batten, physician to the Queen, Buckingham Palace said yesterday. Sir Richard assisted at the birth of both Princess Anne's children and has attended Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Inquiry on pill claim

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, last night ordered inquiries to be made into allegations by the Responsible Society that some health authorities are ignoring government guidelines which say parents should normally be told when contraceptive advice or materials are given to children aged under 16.

Kendall's new TV job

Kenneth Kendall, the former BBC news reader, is to join Television South West, the new IBA franchise holders. *Terms were agreed* yesterday. He will present the first regional weekly news roundup series for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Post dispute settled

A dispute which had closed all postboxes in north London since New Year's Eve is over. Postmen at the Islington sorting office had banned overtime because they said they were not getting enough overtime.



A dip for sheep at Boroughbridge, in North Yorkshire, where soldiers ferried them to safety. Below: A stranded resident in the town receives food.

Three feared dead in floods

Continued from page 1

by the snow, sleet and rain and snow ploughs had to clear a section of the Glasgow to Edinburgh M8.

In Edinburgh roads throughout the city were up to six inches under water.

In the borders main roads linking Hawick with Jedburgh and Kelso were blocked and a number were evacuated in Jedburgh. In North Northumberland, the Tweed rose by more than 10 feet to a level of 20 feet at Norham, west of Berwick.

At Boroughbridge, melting hillside snow caused the river to swell by 15 feet and overflow into the High Street to a depth of four feet and many homes, stores and public houses were evacuated.

Mr Derrick Wilkinson, a newsagent, said: "It is the worst flooding we have known. The supermarket is under water, a haidresser's shop is awash, and beer barrels are floating around the pub cellar." Mr and Mrs Peter Watson and their two children awoke to find their house surrounded by water and escaped to safety by canoe.

Mr Harold Payne said he awoke to find furniture floating on the ground floor of his house in the Market Square. "I have never seen anything like it. The water seemed to *come up very suddenly.* We were helpless to do anything. Even the car is under water in the garage."

Nearby the farming village of Lower Dunsforth, with a population of 70, was cut off by five feet of flood water.

In Oxfordshire Mr Peter Gough, aged 60, a lock keeper, fell into his lock at Shiplake while trying to free a large piece of wood tangled in the weir on Sunday. He was swept away by the fast flowing river and navigation officials from the Thames Conservancy fear he may have been carried several miles down the river.

Mr Gough, who is married with three children, has been lock keeper at Shiplake for 26 years.

Another man is believed to have drowned yesterday further upstream. Two thieves were disturbed while carrying out a raid on the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor Road, Bray, Berkshire, and more than an hour later a man was arrested on the Britwell estate, Slough.

He was soaking wet and claimed to have swum across the Thames with a friend who had not reached the other side.

The man is helping the police with their inquiries and a spokesman for Thames Valley police said that it was possible that the second man may have drowned.

In the West country, floods began to recede but the Tewkesbury and Cheltenham area of Gloucestershire was still badly hit. The Severn Trent Water Authority is keenly watching the river level and hoping for a dry spell before high spring tides around January 10 and 11.

The River Avon flooded acres of land around Christchurch, Dorset, and RSPCA officers toured the area to find marooned livestock.

Weather forecast, back page



Penlee fund climbs to almost £2m

From Craig Seton
Exeter

The Charity Commission may today face a request that the £1.9m Penlee lifeboat disaster fund should be treated as non-charitable, so that it can be fully distributed to the dependants of the eight Cornish lifeboatmen who lost their lives two weeks ago.

Treating the fund in that way is one of the clearest options open to the trustees of the extraordinarily successful appeal for the dependants in the wake of the lifeboat tragedy, which created five widows and left 12 children fatherless.

The fund was launched by Penwith District Council and some of its trustees will meet the Charity Commission in London today in an attempt to avoid an apparent commitment under charity law that only the "reasonable needs" of the dependants can be met from the fund if it is declared to be charitable. At today's meeting the trustees will have Lord Goodman as their adviser.

According to Mr Andrew Philips, a solicitor and charity *law expert, the trustees should* not fear that opting for a non-charitable status for the fund would attract capital transfer tax or income tax.

Assumptions that a private fund would be heavily taxed are wrong, he said yesterday, and added that the appeal for money had always made clear that the cash raised was intended for the dependants of the lost men, and not a wider cause.

They were delighted that Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, had given an assurance that if the law was found to be an "an ass" the Cabinet would consider legislation to change it.

Yesterday donations for the fund, which is separate from a local fishermen's fund which has already raised more than £250,000, leapt to £1.9m

In Cornwall yesterday angry callers blocked telephone lines as the legal wrangling over the fund slowed down the flow of public donations. Bank staff at Penzance, where the official appeal is being handled, were inundated with calls from people upset that the taxman might claim a large slice of the money.

Letters, page 9

Rift in Ulster police ranks

Union chief quits 'to save RUC'

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The crisis in the Royal Ulster Constabulary grew last night with the resignation of Mr Alan Wright as chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Federation, the trade union of the force.

The resignation came after the publication in a Belfast newspaper of a letter to Mr Wright from the Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, criticizing the federation's central executive committee and accusing it of discussing the possibility of an extra force outside the RUC.

Mr Wright said: "A totally wrong impression has been created that I and the federation are in opposition to the Chief Constable. This was never my personal intention, nor does it represent my position.

"As a professional police officer of some 25 years service I cannot stand by and see the RUC being torn asunder. I can no longer be a party to what is happening.

"I have the utmost personal respect and personal regard for Sir John Hermon and I cannot permit his name and the office of chief constable to be sullied by people who do not truly have the interest of the RUC at heart.

"That being so, I wish to take the only honourable course open to me on this issue by resigning as chairman of the federation."

In his letter Sir John, who was knighted in the New Year Honours, hit back at those at the central executive committee meeting who proposed a vote of no confidence in him. He accused the committee of being defeatist, lacking in discipline, propriety and professional standards.

He told a press conference in Belfast that minutes of the meeting showed that the proposal was for a localized force along the lines of the disbanded Ulster Special Constabulary. The proposal was rejected, Mr Paisley said, by nine votes to two.

He accused the chief constable of putting up a smoke screen because the federation had defeated a vote of no confidence in him by only one vote.

A few hours after publication, the Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim, North, declared that it had never been suggested that there should be a rival force to the RUC.

The developments are seen in Belfast primarily as a clash between the Chief Constable and Mr Paisley on the present security policy, with the "loyalist" leader pressing for the reactivation of a force similar to the disbanded B Specials.

In his letter to Mr Wright, Sir John says that discussion on the "extra force" was "manifestly improper and highly damaging to the RUC, and in doing so the federation undoubtedly exceeded its remit".

"I am dismayed," Sir John wrote, "that some central committee members should have so little confidence in *their own force and their own* comrades as to propose the formation of another force.

"This, taken in conjunction with the statements attributed to various members in discussion, revealed a defeatist attitude which in my view does a grave injustice to the force, which is so deeply and courageously committed to the defeat of terrorism.

"The discussion as a whole was irrational and potentially disruptive of the efforts of the force. It could only have the effect of undermining morale and giving encouragement to the terrorist objective of destabilizing the community.

"It is clear", Sir John wrote, "that except for some of those who favour the motion, the remainder of the members of the central com*mittee were completely un*aware in advance that such a motion was to be proposed. Furthermore, no attempt was made, as is required by regulations, to consult the members of the force as to their views.

☐ Three men were accused in court at Enniskillen yesterday that as "members of the Third Force they did organize, train or equip in order to usurp the functions of the security forces" (the Press Association reports).

Frederick David Black, of Breagho, Enniskillen, and Kenneth Robert Robinson, from Blaney, Enniskillen, both farmers aged 26, and Derek Martin Anderson, aged 19, a joiner, of Chanterhill, Enniskillen, were remanded on bail until February 15.

A man of impartial, unflinching style

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

As Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Sir John Hermon believes in discipline, propriety and professional standards. They are qualities which helped to bring him the reward of a knighthood in the New Year's Honours.

Publicly, at least, he speaks with the uncompromising certainty of a man without doubts. The trouble is that so many other people of sharply *different viewpoints in Ulster* do so too.

Fudging the issue is not his way. Unlike his quietly spoken predecessor, Sir Kenneth Newman, Sir John does not lay trails for his pursuers down the labyrinthine paths of academic argument.

He does not in his public pronouncements give the impression of cooling hot issues, but rather of meeting them head on, some say impetuously. Others say his way is brave and honest.

At any rate the result has been impartial. He has attracted fire from widely differing factions.

At a rally in November at Newtownards, when thousands of the so-called "loyalist" Third Force paraded, the Rev Ian Paisley drew one of the loudest cheers of the night when he demanded of Mr Hermon, as he then was: "For God's sake, go".

The chief constable had said: "No republican or loyalist paramilitary organization or any private force acting outside the law will be permitted to usurp the authority of the police or the Army".

In December he was replying to criticism from spokesmen for Northern Ireland's minority parties, including a call for his resignation. He was attempting to clarify parts of a letter he wrote which the Official Unionist Party claimed was support for a civilian intelligence-gathering organizat... [...]vember that he survived by 10 votes to nine a motion of no confidence proposed against him by members of the central committee of the Ulster Police Federation. The same meeting discussed the possibility of an extra force outside the RUC.



Sir John Hermon: Hot issues are met head on.

True to form, Sir John launched into fierce condemnation.

From early in his career his zeal has been noted. He joined the force 32 years ago after a spell studying accountancy and, after rapid promotion in the 1960s, became Commandant of the RUC training centre.

In the smoke of Northern Ireland's troubles, the force's reputation for impartiality is at stake. It will be best served if Sir John's policemen march onward as if to peace; for it is as peace officers that he sees them, wants them to be seen, and wants them to see themselves.

Youth 'gave bombing lessons to children'

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

A rioter was seen directing young children throwing petrol bombs at police and preparing cars as battering rams to run into cordons of officers, Liverpool Crown Court was told yesterday.

Christopher O'Donohue, aged 23, of Cookson Street, Liverpool, was said to have jammed the accelerators of two vehicles before they sped towards the police line. Mr Rhys Davies, for the prosecution, said it was terrifying in the extreme.

Mr O'Donoghue denies seven charges arising from last July's Toxteth riots, including arson, possessing offensive weapons and making an affray.

Mr Davies said that Mr O'Donoghue had been seen throwing bricks and Molotov cocktails at police and organizing youths to throw stones. He had also been directing young children aged 10 and 11 in the handling of petrol bombs and had been seen setting fire to a Mini car.

The case continues today.

☐ An alleged petrol bomber in London's Southall riots set himself on fire when the wick fell out of a second bomb, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Karlbinder Singh Bangha, aged 19, of Lancaster Road, Southall, west London, denies maliciously throwing a petrol bomb with intent to harm police and attempting to throw a petrol bomb.

Mr Timothy Langdale, for the prosecution, said that as police moved down King Street, Southall, a number of shop windows were broken by Asian youths. One broke away from the crowd and threw a petrol bomb, which landed a few feet in front of police, sending a sheet of flame across the road.

Officers who tried to arrest the youth came under attack from a barrage of missiles and had to shelter in a shop doorway, Mr Langdale said.

While there, they saw the same youth—the Crown alleges it was Mr Bangha—prepare to throw another petrol bomb. As he raised his arm the wick fell out of the bottle and petrol spilled on to his jacket and caught fire. Others in the crowd heped him to take off the blazing jacket and threw it into a tailor's shop, which caught fire.

Mr Langdale said Mr Bangha admitted being in King Street, but denied throwing petrol bombs. The case continues today.

☐ Two petrol bombs were thrown at a moving police car *in Cirencester, Gloucestershire,* a jury was told yesterday (Our Gloucester Correspondent writes). One landed nine feet in front of the car and the driver had to carry on through the explosion of flames ahead of him, Mr David Lane, for the prosecution, told Gloucester Crown Court.

James Coke, aged 17, of Meadow View, Baunton, near Cirencester, denies conspiring to cause an explosion with intent to endanger life, and Sean Edwards, aged 17, of Bowling Green Avenue, Cirencester, denies conspiring to make an explosive substance. Four other teenagers have admitted their part in the incident and been remanded for sentence.

Science report

Plant clue to fragile state of woodland

By Hugh Clayton

One of the humblest of woodland plants is at the centre of a piece of scientific detective work which highlights the importance of conserving the country's dwindling stock of ancient woodland. Two researchers at the Nature Conservancy Council have used Dog's Mercury to illustrate the importance of stability and lack of disturbance if woodland populations are to survive intact.

Dog's Mercury is one of the least used and least known of characteristic British woodland plants. Its densely packed leaves form dense ground cover near more romantically named companions like Yellow Archangel and Enchanter's Nightshade.

Dog's Mercury has no uses in medicine or as feed, and its flowers are so inconspicuous that it is seldom chosen for decoration. But Mr G. F. Peterken and Miss Margaret Game have shown in a study of part of the Lincolnshire Wolds that where the plant has been left alone, its present population is probably a direct descendant of that which carpeted the woods covering most of the country before the first clearance by primitive peoples.

The two researchers define ancient woodland as that which existed before 1600, and say that much of it can be traced back to the Domesday survey, which was published almost 900 years ago. "Ancient woods are sites where Mercury could have remained on the same patch of ground for hundreds or thousands of years", they write in *The Journal of Ecology*.

"It seems reasonable to interpret the existing scatter of Mercury in such woods as relict fragments of an original more extensive population in primeval woodland." They base their conclusion on a study of maps and other documen*tary evidence and the fact* that Dog's Mercury does not spread quickly.

Mr Peterken and Miss Game conclude that it has spread very slowly in the past 300 years in Lincolnshire, even on soils more suitable for it than those in the ancient woods where it is still frequently found. They accept that it is not a candidate for active conservation, but claim that its needs illustrate the more urgent requirements of much scarcer and more delicate woodland plants.

The inability of a common plant like Dog's Mercury to spread fast suggests that it will not be possible to create a characteristic *British woodland by plant*ing new woods. "The importance of ancient woods remains high despite several centuries during which Mercury has had the opportunity to colonize new woods and hedges."

Source: *The Journal of Ecology*, Vol 69, No 3; Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL).

Nazi master spy 'worked for Philby' claim

By Stewart Tendler

A German master spy eluded MI5 during the last war and *was eventually uncovered by* Kim Philby, who recruited him to work for the Soviet Union, according to a book to be published this month.

But *The Druid*, by Leonard Mosley, has been criticized by veteran intelligence officers who cite inaccuracies and dispute the central theme.

The book takes its name from the SS code name for the man they recruited to drop into Britain to act as their spy in competition with the Abwehr military intelligence network.

The Druid, according to Mr Mosley, was born in Patagonia. His father came from a line of Welsh nationalists who had fled to South America and his mother was the daughter of a German shipowner. *Fired by* strong antagonism to the English, he was trained by the SS, who doubted the Abwehr's loyalty to Hitler.

It has always been assumed that MI5 captured all the spies sent to Britain during the war and many were used to send false messages back to Germany. But according to Mr Mosley, author of many biographies and war histories, the Druid remained at large.

He is said to have been responsible for warning the Germans about the Canadian attack on Dieppe, which resulted in nearly 3,000 soldiers being killed or captured.

Mr Mosley has been in touch with Philby in Moscow, who said he was told by his Soviet control that the KGB had discovered the tip-off and began searching for an active spy: Philby picked up the trail through another intelligence officer.

The Druid's control in Lisbon was taken over by Philby and when he provided genuine information about the D-Day landings it was discarded for information sent by controlled agents.

The book has been published in the United States and its critics include Mr Ewen Montagu, naval representative on the Double Cross Committee, who said that although the book claimed Philby had sat on the committee, he had never done so. The raid on Dieppe was discovered by a German patrol boat.

Nigel West, author of the recently published history of MI5, also disputes the book. He says someone may have got to Britain and back untraced, but Mr Mosley had failed to produce the Druid.

Mr Mosley said he had not interviewed the spy and would not comment on whether the man was still alive. He said the criticisms were a smokescreen

The Druid (*Eyre Methuen*, £7.50).

INNER CITY GPs' WORK PRAISED

By Annabel Ferriman

Inner cities in Britain have a greater proportion of elderly family doctors, working on their own rather than in group practices, a report published yesterday says.

A survey of nine cities by Dr Keith Bolden, senior lecturer in the department of general practice, at Exeter University, shows that doctors in inner cities are often over*worked because of the* socially deprived populations they serve.

They have great obstacles to overcome, including the difficulty of obtaining premises because of the high cost of property, "the almost pathologically antagonistic attitude" to doctors taken by some left-wing authorities and the ivory-tower attitudes of some local teaching hospitals.

Inner Cities, Occasional Paper 19 (Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park, London SW7 1PU, £3 including postage).

Rector will resign orders to stand for Parliament

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Rector of Great Greenford, Middlesex, the Rev Malcolm Smart, said yesterday that he is resigning from holy orders, as a consequence of his selection as prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Erith and Crayford.

He said he had given an undertaking to that effect to the constituency selection com*mittee, on the ground* that the House of Commons (Clergy Disqualification) Act, 1801, prevented an ordained member of the Church of England from taking a seat in the House of Commons.

Mr Smart said he would have had to resign from his rectorship anyway, but regretted having to apply for formal permission to relinquish his orders. "I feel we should be in the same position as Free Church ministers", he said.

There is a private member's motion on the agenda of the General Synod of the Church of England calling for an end to this statutory disqualification, and Mr Smart said he also knew of a proposed private member's Bill in the House of Commons along the same lines. Under the same law Roman Catholic priests are also disqualified.

The seat was held for Labour in 1979 by Mr James Wellbeloved, who has recently transferred to the SDP.

Mr Smart said he regarded himself as "a very political priest", and he was intending to concentrate on politics until elected to Parliament. His selection for a seat had happened sooner than he had expected. Although it was still subject to confirmation by the national executive committee, he was beginning the legal process of relinquishing his orders immediately, as it could take some time.

TRANSLATOR COSTINGS CRITICIZED

By George Clark

Estimates presented by the EEC Commission for the cost of research and development for a language translation machine (Eurotra) were criticized yesterday by the House of Commons Select Committee on European Legislation.

The commission claims that if the scheme gets approval the Community and member states will have "the most advanced multilingual translation system, which will be suitable for numerous industrial applications and will produce royalties on a world scale as a result".

But the select committee do not like the costings. The original programme put forward in 1980 has been revised and increased by about £1.25m to a total of about £9m.

The Commission stated that "the financial and staff allocations are intended only as a guide".

Fifth Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation (Stationery Office, £2.65).

Woman takes a club to court

A mother of three has taken her local British Legion club *to court, claiming it discrim*inated against her because she is a woman.

Mrs Joyce Bonner, aged 51, of Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, told Birmingham County Court yesterday that she was refused an "associate" card and was told that they were issued only to men. The card enables members to use the facilities of other clubs in the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

She said: "I pay the same subscriptions, and I want the same facilities as the men." The case continues today.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 580 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 155; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

City fears grant loss of £30m

Manchester faces a cash crisis because of the £6m cut in the Government's rate support grant, our Manchester Correspondent writes. Today the city council's budget resources sub-committee will be told that to achieve the Government's spending target of £230.3m in the coming financial year will require cuts of at least £35m, and the council would still forfeit the £6m grant.

The government's figures take no account of inflation, the council claims, and because the 1982/83 budget is estimated at £265m, after allowing for inflation grant loss in real terms is believed to be nearer £30m.

Such a loss would mean a rate increase of 33 per cent, raising the present £2.05 in the pound above £2.50, excluding any additional county council precept levied next April, the subcommittee says.

Joint hunt for bombers

Detectives from Wales, the West Midlands, Warwickshire and the City of London are to meet this week to pool their information about the series of bomb attacks by Welsh extremists.

Bombs were planted at Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon and London last weekend and it is hoped the meeting will produce a lead in the hunt for the members of the Workers Army of the Welsh Republic, who clamed responsibility for two of the bombs.

Police refuse to pay £4,976 bill

Police in mid-Wales have refused to pay a £4,976 bill for repairs to a level crossing which was badly damaged during a high-speed chase last June.

The Dyfed Powys police authority was told yesterday that police asked for the crossing gates to be closed and a stolen car they were chasing crashed into them, killing the driver.

The police denied liability because it was not one of their vehicles that damaged the gates, but the authority has offered British Rail £852 for materials.

Streaker gets job offers

Miss Erica Roe, who ran topless on to the pitch at Twickenham on Saturday, has not been dismissed from her bookshop job after all. Her employer, Mr Frank Westwood, decided yesterday to tear up the dismissal notice he had written and let Miss Roe, aged 24, stay on at the shop, in Petersfield, Hampshire.

But Miss Roe has been offered a £250-a-day job modelling double-breasted jackets and suits for the Harry Fenton chain of men's wear shops. The job has been done by Kevin Keegan, the England football captain, whose advertising contract has ended. She has also been offered photographic modelling work.

A mugger's victim



Miss Agnes Martin, aged 74, badly bruised and with two black eyes and a fractured arm, after being mugged by a man near her home in St Michael's Road, Brixton, South London. The thief pushed her to the ground and stole her handbag.

Sex shop paint daubers in court

Two women who protested against the setting up of a sex shop by daubing it with red paint were conditionally discharged for 12 months when they appeared in court at Greenwich yesterday. Lesley Wood, aged 30, of New Cross, south-east London, and Sue Duerdoth, aged 28, of Brockley, south-east London, both pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage to the shop, in Lewisham High Street.

Ennals in hospital

Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North, was admitted to Westminster Hospital, London, yesterday, suffering from a recurrence of thrombosis, which three years ago forced him to walk with a stick.



Mysterious explosion wrecks pub

A publican escaped injury yesterday when his public house Emerald Inn (above), at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was reduced to a pile of rubble by a mysterious explosion. The licensee Mr Robert Glover aged 52, staggered out of the debris and was taken to Burton District Hospital suffering from shock and burns but was not badly hurt. His wife was staying with relatives in Leicester at the time.

The licensee's pet parrot escaped unharmed, as did Mr Glover's pet dog a hamster and a rabbit. Gas board officials began an investigation immediately after the blast and three streets surrounding the inn were closed to traffic. Mr Derek Richards aged 19, who lives next door to the Inn, in Cross Street, said: "I woke up a with a bang and found my kitchen had been wrecked. There was damage in the bathroom and cracks in the walls".

I had just switched on the lights when the explosion lifted my bed up

The public house had only recently been renovated.

'Economic quackery' criticized

By George Clark

Economists who produce gloomy forecasts from their "academic hothouses" were attacked by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday when he supported Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new year message, in which she stated that the worst of the economic depression is over.

He told the Milford Haven Round Table that the favourite subject for these twentieth-century soothsayers was unemployment trends.

"The forecasts are made by men and women who seem to be totally immune to the trends they so gloomily and confidently foresee, carrying out their work with all the confidence of those who know their own jobs appear secure because of the gullibility of their fellow citizens."

The latest example, published last weeek, gave a gloomy forecast of economic and political events for a decade. "The economic quackery that this type of long-term forecasting involves survives only because none of us can remember what was said by whom years earlier."

Industrialists were making nonsense of some of the forecasts. It was beyond the imagination of economists in the academic hothouses that down-to-earth industrialists and engineers of the Davy Loewy group might achieve a £1,250m contract to build a steel plant in India against the toughest international competition.

"How many of them forecast a year ago that, in addition, British industry would win a contract for building another £1 billion project for a power station in Hongkong; the £330m Sicartsa steel mill; the £500m of contract work in Nigeria; a new bank building in Hong-kong worth £250m; the transpacific cable, worth £170m; the new university building in Oman, worth £150m; the gas storage plant in Abu Dhabi, worth £140m; plant for the Soviet gas pipeline worth £100m or an Iraqi contract worth £100m?

In the last two or three years far more companies had opened up than had shut down.

£26m fraud charges in kidnap case

A former member of the late Shah of Iran's secret police who is accused of kidnapping three Iranian diplomats was further charged in London yesterday with conspiring to defraud his country's Government of £26m.

The diplomats were kidnapped as part of a plot to swindle the Iranian Government in a bogus $52m arms deal, it was stated at Marylebone Magistrate's Court. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

At an earlier hearing the court heard that 30 crates of tin were to be delivered to Iran in place of 8,000 anti-tank missiles it was expecting for use in its war with Iraq.

Benhan Nodjoumi, aged 36, a company director, of Burwood Place, Paddington, London, was yesterday described as one of three main conspirators. Det Chief Inspector Derek Todd, of the anti-terrorist squad, said the other two had slipped out of the country.

Mr Nodjoumi and four Britons are charged with assaulting Mr Abolgassen Behzadi, Mr Mamoud Sabahat and Mr Hassen Moghadam, the Iranian diplomats, and unlawfully imprisoning them for six days in October.

Yesterday he was further charged with Siliers Moser, aged 47, of Kings Road, Chelsea, west London, with conspiracy to defraud, Mr Nodjoumi was remanded in custody for a week after his £55,000 bail was rescinded.

Mr Moser and the Britons, Richard Page, aged 45, a chauffeur, of Ridge Road, Sutton, Surrey; Peter Dean, aged 40, also a chauffeur, of Queen Mary Road, Upper Norwood, South London; and Ronald White, aged 45, unemployed, of Totland Close, Farnborough, Hampshire; and his brother William, aged 43, a stable worker, of Abbotsbury Road, Morden, Surrey, were all bailed for two months.

Conservationists applaud Lakeland decision

From John Chartres, Kendal

Members of the Lake District National Park special planning board and officials of the National Trust yesterday publicly applauded a decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, which has for all foreseeable time prevented British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and the North Western Water Authority from building new dams and works on the lakes of Ennerdale and Wast Water.

After nearly three years of applications, local and national opposition and a lengthy public inquiry, Mr Heseltine announced that he and his advisers had decided against two schemes which would have involved the extraction of millions of gallons more water from either or both of the cherished lakes, with accompanying changes of levels, the flooding of land and the erection of new buildings.

In Kendal yesterday members of the development control committee of the Lake District National Park and officials of the special planning board all expressed pleasure at the decision.

Mr Michael Taylor, the national park officer, said he was delighted with it, and paid tribute to the associated organizations, many of them voluntary and with limited financial resources, who had taken sides with his board in its opposition to both schemes.

Simultaneously the National Trust, the biggest landowner in the Lake District, which had supported the opposition, issued a formal statement expressing "very great pleasure" at Mr Heseltine's decision. Mr Lawrence Harwood, the north west regional director, said he hoped the minister's directive would "stand as a precedent for the future".

Mr Harwood added: "The trust is of course sympathetic to the needs of industry in the north-west, as well as the preservation of the environment.

From yesterday's later editions

Keith Joseph is mistaken, researcher says

A member of the Social Science Research Council accused Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of declaring war on social research in the mistaken belief that it is all sociology.

Sir Keith has singled out social science research for retrenchment, while other scientific specialities are to be supported in 1982-83 at roughly constant levels.

The research council's budget is pegged at £21m for the next financial year. That is likely to mean 200 fewer postgraduate training places in social sciences.

Two dead in siege

A man aged 22, separated from his wife, shot himself dead in a council house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after another man, aged 21, had been found dead. Police had besieged the house for five hours.

Whitehall brief

Omens better for radical reforms

By Peter Hennessy

"Wars", Professor Arthur Marwick once observed, "are like weddings, essentially extravagant and unnecessary, but a great stimulant in a convention-bound society".

Nowhere is Marwick's Law more applicable than in the British Civil Service, which when it comes to convention-bound societies stands alone. The last person to reform it successfully was that well known public administrator, Adolf Hitler.

For under the duress of total war and mobilization of the nation between 1939 and 1945 Whitehall was obliged to improve and to admit outsiders — City men, businessmen, dons, even journalists — to help it to run a siege economy at home and achieve the defeat of fascism abroad.

Sadly, when peace returned the wartime temporaries disappeared and recruitment reverted to the finding of young, university trained talent without outside experience, and the moulding of it, to an essentially late-nineteenth-century design, over a career lifetime of 30 years.

Since this is my last "Whitehall brief", perhaps the most fitting question to consider is the chances of a real, lasting reform of the Civil Service in the 1980s of a kind not seen since Gladstone and Lowe reshaped it in the 1870s.

Twenty years after the great Northcote Trevelyan report of 1853 they completed the rooting out of duds and placemen, turning the upper end of public administration into an early job creation scheme for the best and brightest from the ancient universities.

Ever since, radical reform of the bureaucracy has proved remarkably difficult to achieve. Aristocracies of talent, of which the senior Civil Service undoubtedly is an example, are far harder to shift than aristocracies of birth.

But despite the defeatism that debilitates public life at present the omens for change are good. Sir Derek Rayner, a businessman with insider experience has shown what a small team can do, with the crucial backing of the Prime Minister, in furthering efficiency and economy in the central bureaucracy.

Most of the general preconditions for a wider reform, embracing recruitment, training, accountability, mobility and professionalism, outlined by Dr Richard Chapman and Dr John Greenaway in their illuminating study, The Dynamics of Administrative Reform, are present. Backbench MPs have reopened the battle to claw back a measure of power from Whitehall to Westminster.

The public displays, albeit in a crude form, a substantial degree of disquiet about the size, cost, performance and remuneration of the public service.

On a wider front, nobody can pretend the conduct of central government has been a glowing success story since 1945 and its permanent grands corps, the Civil Service, cannot escape the taint of failure despite the ancient doctrine of ministerial responsibility.

On a more articulate level, the thinking classes in universities, polytechnics and on newspapers are taking a growing and more consistent interest in the question of administrative reform and finding willing listeners across the whole spectrum of political life.

The left resent the power of the Civil Service, which they see as exercising a veto on radical policies whatever manifestos say and electorates choose.

Some of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's closest advisers have been urging her to go farther than merely tightening up the machine by abolishing the Civil Sevice Department, pressing the case for fashioning Whitehall into a more effective instrument for transmitting minesterial will into policy.

Even that favourite of the senior Civil Service, Mrs Shirley Williams, has described their institution as "a beautifully designed and effective braking mechanism".

Finally, a small but significant number of Britain's "permanent politicians", as James MacGregor Burns called the senior bureaucracy, men and women in their late thirties and early forties, have become progressively convinced that reform is needed, that the old, decorous private world of Sir Edward Bridges and Sir Norman Brook cannot be allowed to totter on into the next century.

As yet there is no consensus about the configuration of a Northcote Trevelyan for the 1980s. That is a matter for stage two of the process. But one thing is clear. The power of the Civil Service to shape policy will be high on the agenda next time and cannot be excluded, as it was when Sir Harold Wilson prohibited the Fulton committee of 1966-68 from looking at "the basic relationship between ministers and civil servants".

The Dynamics of Administrative Reform (Croom Helm, £14.95).

Saudis deny setting terms for recognition of Israel

By Our Foreign Staff

Saudi Arabia has officially denied published remarks attributed to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister, that the kingdom was prepared to recognize Israel under certain conditions.

"There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to his Highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the Saudi Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Sunday night.

The New York Times correspondent, Leslie Gelb, reporting from Riyadh, said on Sunday that the Saudi Foreign Minister had said in an interview on December 30 that in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occupied Arab lands, his Government was prepared "to accept" Israel.

"Asked why Israel should risk returning the occupied lands when Arab nations and Palestinians were not willing to recognize Israel explicitly," Mr Gelb said, "the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal answered: 'It cannot respond to the present day situation based on what Hitler did in World War II. Arab countries did not accept Israel before, in 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situation.' "He said this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal 'confirming the right of the countries of the region to libe in peace'. Until this interview the Saudi's had declined to say whether the word countries specially included Israel."

The Saudi Statement, carried by the official Saudi press agency said: "The Prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for Israeli recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights and the Palestinian right of setting up a state on their usurped lands.

"The important point in Prince Saud's statement concerned Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights and withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Response to these two legitimate conditions could bring peace to the area."

Last August, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd announced an eight-point Middle East peace plan, the seventh point of which offered implicit recognition of Israel. But Saudi leaders have carefully avoided being explicit about the seventh point.

Arab radicals have opposed the plan because of the seventh point, which also caused the break up of an Arab summit conference in Morocco last November.

Egyptian who supervised purges is transferred

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Jan 4

President Mubarak today swore in a new Cabinet after dismissing the economic advisers who had guided Egypt's open door economic policy.

There are 12 new ministers, including Mr Muhammad Abdul-Fattah Ibrahim, the chief economic policy maker and former Central Bank governor. He replaced Dr Abdul-Razzak Abdul-Meguid as Deputy Prime Minister for Finance and Economy.

In another major change, Mr Hassan Abu Basha, the former head of the State Security Force, replaced Mr Nabawi Ismail as Interior Minister. Mr Ismail, who supervised the crackdowns on Mr Sadat's opponents before the assassination and on Muslim extremists afterwards, was named Deputy Prime Minister for Services and Local Government.

□ The new Egyptian Cabinet is:

Prime Minister: Dr Fuad Mohieddin.
Deputy Premiers: Fikri Makram Ebeid (with special responsibility for parliament), Ahmed Ezzeddin Hilal (production), Muhammad Abdul-Fallah Ibrahim (finance), Kamal Hassan Ali (foreign), Nabawi Ismail (local government).
Ministers:
Defence: Lieutenant-General Muhammad Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala
Interior: Hassan Abu Basha.
Economy and Foreign Trade: Dr Fuad Hashim.
Agriculture and Food: Dr Youssef Wali.
Immigration: Albert Barsoum Salama
Education: Dr Mustafa Kamal Helmi
Finance: Dr Muhammad Salaheddin Hamid.
Social Insurance: Dr Amal Osman.
Reconstruction and Housing: Hassaballah Kafrawi.
Foreign Affairs: Dr Boutros Ghali.
Manpower: Saad Muhammad Ahmed.
Transport: Soliman Metwalli Soliman.
Irrigation: Muhammad Abdul-Hadi Samaha.
Electricity: Muhammad Osman Abaza
Supply: Ahmed Nouh
Military Production: Gamal Sayed Ibrahim.
Popular Development: Saad Shirbini
Justice: Ahmed Samir Sami.
Culture: Muhammad Abdul-Hamid Radwan.
Religious Affairs: Shaikh Jadulhak Ali
Health: Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki.
Cabinet Affairs: Abdul Abdul-Baki.
Information: Safwat Sharif.
Planning: Dr Kamal Ahmed Ganzouri.
Industry and Minerals: Fuad Ibrahim Abu Zaghla.
Tourism: Abdul Tahor.
Parliament: Muhammad Raswan and Mukhtar Hassan Hani. — Reuter.

US 'to veto Golan sanctions'

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, Jan 4

A senior Israeli official claimed today that Washington had privately promised to veto any attempt by the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel when the debate on the annexation of the Golan Heights resumes tomorrow.

The debate came after Israel's flat refusal to comply with last month's United Nations demand that it should immediately rescind its takeover of the strategic Syrian plateau overlooking the sea of Galilee which Israel has occupied since the 1967 war.

Israeli sources maintain that the United States commitment came after a specific request from Jerusalem. It is being cited as an indication that relations with the Reagan Administration are improving fast after the sharp deterioration caused by the annexation, which has been widely criticized.

Last month Israel formally dismissed as "preposterous" United Nations demands that it should nullify the annexation. Recounting the series of wars which Israel has fought with Syria and the Syrian Government's refusal to negotiate peace, the Israeli response "greatly regretted that the Security Council should have passed a resolution which ignores this background".

Today, on the eve of the Security Council debate; the respected Hebrew newspaper, Ha'aretz, carried a front page report by its military correspondent claiming that there were signs of increased Syrian army preparedness in the Golan area in response to Israel's recent mobilization there.

Tornadoes and snow kill 300

From Our Own Correspondent New York, Jan 4

Much of the United States was in the grip of appalling weather conditions today. More than 300 deaths have been attributed to snow, tornadoes and torrential rain in the past four days.

A series of tornadoes partly demolished several dozen houses in Mississippi, abruptly ending well over a year of respite from the storms. Mississippi has been the state worst affected by tornadoes since records began in 1916, and 1,170 people have died since then.

The National Guard today was protecting 20 houses in Newton, Mississippi, from looters after a tornado ripped off roofs and smashed down walls. A tornado watch was in effect in Alabama, southern Arkansas and most of Louisiana.

In eastern Maine 20,000 people spent the weekend in near freezing conditions without power after a snowstorm brought down power lines. Snow was falling at the rate of 2in to 3in an hour today in Kansas City, which was already under a deep blanket of snow.

Nearly 1,000 stranded motorists took shelter in halls and churches when snow cut off the main routes out of San Francisco. In the Colorado Rockies, already under 6ft of snow, another blizzard brought more avalanches and more deaths. Thousands of Idaho schoolchildren were told to stay at home.

Eight people returning from a holiday weekend in Florida were killed when a private aircrat crashed into a swamp in fog and drizzle in Richmond, Virginia.

Mitterrand seeks to heal deep rift in Cabinet

From Our Correspondent, Paris, Jan 4

President Mitterrand today emphasised the importance of maintaining his administration's unity against a background of a running quarrel between its Socialist and Communist partners over Poland.

He told ministers that their main concerns in 1982 should be "to defend and increase democratic life in France, to watch over the necessary union of the political forces which they represent, to preserve in the world freedom and the right of man".

His reference to the need for unity came at a time when the relationship between the dominant Socialist Party and the Communists has hit its lowest ebb since the installation of the left-wing Government last summer.

The continued presence of four Communists in the Government does not appear to be in question, despite opposition calls for M Mitterrand to dismiss them because of the party's support for the military takeover in Poland. But the tone of exchanges between the Communist and Socialist leaders outside the Government has grown increasingly bitter in the past two weeks.

The problems facing the communists, who lost half their National Assembly seats in the June election, was underlined by a public opinion poll published today which showed 68 per cent of those questioned believing that the party's influence was falling.

Furthermore the leadership's insistence on keeping to what is generally seen here as pro-Moscow line has increased the party's difficulties, both internally and within the left as a whole. It is significant that the communists have chosen not to run any candidates in four National assembly by-elections later this month.

The opinion poll, in the news magazine Le Point, showed 45 per cent of those polled favoured President Mitterrand and 35 per cent were against, both slightly up on comparable November figures.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

EEC boats banned by Norway

Oslo.—Norway has banned the European Community from fishing inside its 200 mile economic zone in retaliation for the EEC's failure to put into operation a fisheries agreement negotiated last month.

In a protest Note handed to the EEC Commission in Brussels, the Norwegian Government said that the ban came into effect from last Friday and would remain in force until the EEC implemented the agreement which presupposes Norwegian fishing rights in EEC waters.

The Note also said that Norway would not allow EEC boats to fish in Norwegian waters until the Community passed the necessary regulations guaranteeing reciprocal fishing rights and that the Norwegian Government reserved its right to renegotiate the fisheries agreement.

□ The bilateral agreement between the EEC and Norway is renegotiated annually but ratification has been delayed this year because of French insistence on simultaneous agreement on fishing rights in Faroese waters (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes):

Details of the allowable catches for 1982 have, however, been agreeed, subject to ratification. Under the agreement, the EEC would be allowed to take a maximum of 34,000 tonnes of cod, 148,700 tonnes of haddock and 130,000 tonnes of plaice. Nearly all the cod and a substantial part of the haddock is normally taken by British fishermen.

Antelope gores nurse to death

East London, South Africa — A nurse bent over a prostrate antelope, preparing to administer a sedative, when the animal suddenly raised its head and pierced the nurse's throat with a horn.

Miss Linda Turner, aged 20, died before she could be moved from her family's farm to hospital. Friends said that the animal had been injured in a fight with another antelope.

Admiral to head Greek forces

Athens — Vice Admiral Theodor Deyannis has been promoted to admiral and will head the Greek joint chiefs of staff, replacing General Agamemnon Gratsios, who is retiring. Admiral Deyannis previously served as commander of the Greek fleet.

The National Superior Defence Council which announced the promotion, is also reviewing the entire Army high command.

Boat outing ends in disaster

Jakarta. — A seaside outing to see "a big strange fish" ended in disaster when at least 24 people drowned after their pleasure boat capsized and sank, when they all rushed to one side, officials said.

Thirteen people were rescued after the boat went down off the coast of Probolinggo, about 450 miles east of here. Police said that the boat was taking people to see what was believed to be a whale.

China and Vietnam to free prisoners

Peking.—China and Vietnam will exchange prisoners on January 15, before the lunar new year, the New China News Agency reported.

China plans to free seven prisoners and four Vietnamese fishermen in response to a Vietnamese proposal, a few days ago, to release 11 Chinese, the agency said.

New ambassador

Paris. M Bernard Vernier-Palliez, who, until recently, was head of the Renault car factory, has been appointed French ambassador to Washington, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Inside Poland

Divisions could destroy Communist Party

From Brian Mooney of Reuters, Warsaw, Jan 4

Poland's military rulers are searching for a policy and contending with opposition three weeks after taking power. The country is outwardly calm but none of the problems the military sought to solve has yet been seriously tackled.

The political infighting and instability that in part prompted the military takeover remains as fierce as before. The economy shows no signs of improving and the dilemma over what to do with Solidarity, the independent union organization, grows daily more acute.

Well-informed party sources say the military takeover has exacerated divisions between liberals and hardliners in the Communist Party who both appear to have been taken under the wings of the generals.

In the days immediately following the takeover, hardliners appeared to be in the ascendant but the picture modified later as prominent Communists associated with the reforms of the Solidarity period began to reemerge.

Diplomats analysing the actions of the military authorities and their treatment of Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the union organization, immediately after the takeover believe they had banked on separating him from radicals in the leadership and talking him into playing a role in national reconstruction.

If the military banked on getting firm support from the church they have been disappointed. Instead they are receiving increasingly harsh admonishments, the latest from the Pope. His homily in St Peter's on New Year's Day, in which he called for the survival of Solidarity, was not broadcast in his native Poland.

Poles are beginning to wonder how long the military can hold out without making some substantial gesture. There are reports that the Army wants to pull back to its barracks as early as mid-January, leaving a chastened Sejm (parliament) to pass legislation maintaining most of the restrictive measures imposed under martial law.

These reports, which are quoted by western defence attaches, run counter to a generally held belief that the moment the military relaxes its grip Poles will again come out in open opposition to the way their country is run.

Western analysts say the military and ultimately the civil authorities who would be left in command after martial law is lifted have got to make a substantial offering to appease Poles if they are to avert another, possibly catastrophic, national revolt.

The problem is what can they give their fellow Poles. There is virtually no prospect of the economy improving in the next few years, these analysts believe. So, despite the extra food deliveries in recent weeks, there are no hopes of buying off the people with higher living standards.

Neither can many political concessions be made without going back to the original Solidarity experiment of allowing Poles to form their own independent movement.

Diplomats and Polish intellectuals still willing to talk to foreign journalists speak of the authorities creating a Christian democratic or socialist party to absorb the mass of Catholic believers who cannot subscribe to the officially atheistic Communist Party.

Any new party on those lines would have to be based on the acceptance of Communist supremacy and would be unacceptable to the majority. There is also talk of the Communist Party ceasing to exist in its present form.

A new party, smaller, chaster and ideologically more pure could emerge from the wreckage of the last few years. This might become imperative if the authorities went ahead with their threat to put Mr Edward Gierek, former First Secretary of the Communist Party, on trial.

☐ Vienna: Mr Maciej Szczepanski, Poland's former broadcasting chief, who goes on trial in Warsaw tomorrow, faces charges which include misappropriating state property worth more than 3.75m zloties (C55,000) and accepting bribes, Warsaw radio reported tonight.—Reuter.



Polish debate: Herr Genscher, Mr Leo Tindemans and Lord Carrington in Brussels.

Reports of return to work disputed

By Our Foreign Staff

The Polish authorities claimed yesterday that factories and offices in Warsaw were operating normally on the first working day of the new year and that the country was free of strikes. But other reports reaching the West suggested that production was seriously restricted.

Only half the workers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk had been reinstated when work resumed yesterday, according to reliable local sources. The purge and "verification" of workers at all levels in the shipyards was continuing, it was reported.

Industrial production in the country as a whole was still only 50 to 60 per cent of capacity, according to independent estimates. One Western trade specialist suggested that martial law has cost Poland between \$50m and \$100m (£25m to £50m) a day

Other indicators confirm that Polish industry is seriously hampered by shortages of raw materials and components, by communications difficulties, as well as a failure to take decisions in the vacuum by military rule.

The reports add that there had been an increase in military activity on the streets of Warsaw, in anticipation of the return to work yesterday. A column of armoured personnel carriers drove up the main avenue, Marshal Kowoska Street, yesterday morning, in a show of strength not seen since the early days of martial law.

Three hundred internees at the Bialoleka jail in Warsaw have issued a protest at the marked deterioration in conditions since Christmas.

Articles in the Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* and the armed forces paper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* said yesterday that there could be no place in a socialist system for Solidarity in its form before the military takeover.

Germans demand action by Warsaw

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 4

The West German Government today called for "deeds as well as words" to show that the Polish military regime intends to pursue the course of reform and renewal it promised.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and acting head of government during the absence in America of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, said that Bonn was waiting for clear signs that the Polish leaders really meant to fulfil their assurances about reforms.

These "signals" included the release of detainees, the lifting of martial law and the resumption of the Government's dialogue with the Catholic Church and the free trade union Solidarity. Without these the regime's assurances would not be credible, he said.

Herr Genscher was speaking in a radio interview after receiving the reply from General Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, to Herr Schmidt's recent letter.

A Polish gesture could have helped Herr Schmidt to convince President Reagan and his sceptical fellow-Europeans that this "soft" line is more likely to get better conditions for the Poles than a policy of sanctions and confrontation.

☐ Washington: On the eve of the talks here between President Reagan and Herr Schmidt, Vice-President George Bush today tried to play down the sharp differences between the Western allies on action to be taken over Poland (Our Own Correspondent writes).

President Reagan, Mr Bush said, felt very strongly about the suppression of freedom in Poland and just because the allies were not in total agreement on what should be done did not mean the United States should stand idly by.

☐ Paris: France will not sign any new trade contracts with Poland for the time being, but will maintain deliveries under existing agreements, sources in Paris said today. France is due to deliver 1.2 million tons of food to Poland in 1981-82. About a quarter of this had been supplied by the time of the military takeover.

HEALEY'S TERMS FOR NEW AID

By Our Political Staff

European countries should stick to the position they adopted at the beginning of the crisis in Poland, Mr Denis Healey, Labour's shadow Foreign Secretary, told a rally of Solidarity with Poland in the Royal Albert Hall last night.

"We must provide all the food and medical supplies the Polish people need from us", he said. "Here there is great scope for private and personal action. We must take our fair share of the refugees who, whatever happens, are bound to leave Poland in increasing numbers in the coming months.

Britain must make any new economic or financial aid depend strictly on unmistakable progress in renewing the dialogue between Government, Church, and Solidarity, the free trade union, which the present authorities had promised.

"That, in turn, must mean the lifting of martial law and the release of detainees. However, if the dialogue is renewed successfully, and the gains since 1980 are restored, we must be generous in helping Poland to overcome the appalling problems in which her economy is foundering — problems made far worse by the events of the last three weeks."

Mr Healey gave a warning against an emotional response which was not well considered.

Doubts cast on Polish ability to pay debts

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 4

Reports that Poland has been able to gather together the \$350m (about £180m) needed to complete the agreement rescheduling its debts that fell due last year, met mounting scepticism among European bankers today in the absence of clear confirmation of fresh payments from Warsaw.

While bankers are convinced that the Polish administration wants to fulfil its obligations, they noted that the reports that funds were now available appeared to be based on flimsy sources and hedged with qualifications.

Offsetting hopes that the reports might prove correct were doubts as to where Poland could have obtained the funds. Increasingly Western bankers seem to be losing faith in the Soviet Union as a prompt supplier of hard currency to enable the Poles to meet their 1981 debt commitments.

The reports appeared to be based on remarks attributed to Mr Miecyczslav Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, during his visit to Bonn last Thursday and the apparent dispatch of a telex message from Bank Handlowy of Poland to the Creditanstalt Bankverein of Vienna the previous day, promising a "substantial" but unspecified payment of the outstanding debt to the bank.

In Vienna today a spokesman for the Creditanstalt told *The Times* that the report about the telex message had been based on a misunderstanding. Instead of being sent last week, the message was one dispatched by the Bank Handlowy on December 17, addressed to 20 or so leading Western banks in a vain attempt to obtain bridging finance to allow Poland to pay its debts at the end of the year.

As for Mr Rakowski in Bonn, he merely repeated assurances that Poland would pay its debts without apparently disclosing that it had the money to do so.

But the underlying grounds for scepticism lie in bankers' assessments of how the Soviet Union views the prospect of bailing out the Polish Government. West German bankers have been told privately by Soviet sources in Bonn that Moscow has no wish to "throw good money after bad" in the case of Poland.

The Polish crisis is hurting the Russians financially at a time when their hard currency reserves have been declining sharply. According to Central European banking sources, Soviet deposits in Western banks fell in the last three years from \$8,300m to only \$3,400m in November, 1981, and it is believed that they could now be less than \$2,000m.

The Soviet Union has already given a considerable amount of "fraternal" aid to the Poles. One figure puts the recent total at \$1,400m of which \$600m were in hard currency and the rest in "hard products" such as oil, food or fuels, which the Poles could either use themselves or sell for hard currency in the West.

Yet the Russians also need hard currency on a growing scale to cover their own requirements. Grain purchases in 1981 are thought to have absorbed about \$10,000m.

☐ Poland has resumed some interest payments to Western banks on its \$16,000m commercial debt (Our Banking Correspondent writes).

The extent of the payments is unknown because they are made individually to the banks but they are believed to be modest. "The money has been coming in in dribs and drabs", one Western banker said.

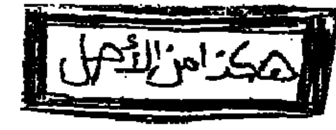
The latest developments will be discussed at a meeting of eight of Poland's main banking creditors in London on Thursday.

Despite the uncertainty, work has continued on drawing up the documentation for the rescheduling agreement.

Foreign ministers demand an end to repression

The final communiqué of the meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels is as follows:

1. The Ten utterly disapprove of the development of the situation in Poland.
2. They have noted the declarations of the Polish leadership of its intention to maintain national independence and to reestablish in the near future liberty and the process of reform, as well as resuming the dialogue with the various elements of the Polish nation. Unhappily the Ten must note today that, contrary to these declarations, what has taken place has not been dialogue but repression, bringing in its train violations of the most elementary human and citizen's rights, contrary to the Helsinki Final Act, the United Nations charter, and the universal declaration of human rights.
3. The Ten, therefore, appeal urgently to the Polish authorities to end as soon as possible the state of martial law, to release those arrested and to restore a general dialogue with the church and Solidarity.
4. The significance of these grave events extends beyond Poland itself. The inability of the system in Eastern Europe to accept the modifications necessary to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people is such as to endanger public confidence in the possibility of cooperative links with the East, and thus seriously to affect international relations. In this context the Ten note with concern and disapproval the serious external pressure and the campaign directed by the USSR and other Eastern European countries against the efforts for renewal in Poland.
5. This already grave situation would be further aggravated if it led to an open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the Ten wish to issue a solemn warning against any such intervention.
6. The Ten are totally in sympathy with the Polish people and are willing to continue the direct humanitarian aid to them.
7. The Ten have taken note of the economic measures taken by the United States Government with regard to the USSR. The Ten will undertake in this context close and positive consultations with the United States Government and with the governments of other Western states in order to define what decisions will best serve their common objectives, and to avoid any step which could compromise their respective actions.
8. Developments in Poland constitute a grave violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The Ten, therefore, consider that the Madrid conference should discuss them as soon as possible at ministerial level. The Ten will make approaches to the neutral and non-aligned states to propose an early resumption of the Madrid meeting.
9. The Ten will work in the United Nations and its specialized agencies for a denunciation of violations of human rights and acts of violence.
10. Other measures will be considered as the situation in Poland develops, in particular measures concerning credit and economic assistance to Poland, and measures concerning the Community's commercial policy with regard to the USSR. In addition, the Ten will examine the question of further food aid to Poland.
11. The Ten have called on the Polish authorities, both nationally and through the presidency, to lift the abnormal and unacceptable restrictions which have been placed on the work of embassies, representatives of the media, air services and other communications in Poland.
12. The Ten will study what can be done to alleviate the situation of Poles outside Poland who do not wish to return to their country under present circumstances.



Catalogue of blunders aided Rovigo jail break

From Peter Nichols Rome, Jan 4

In spite of its serious embarrassment, the Italian Government must today be looking with some admiration at the masterly execution of the Red Brigades plan which snatched four women terrorists from Rovigo prison.

The Technique of springing the terrorists is seen here as an example fit for a terrorist's manual. First, a small car loaded with explosives was parked under the prison wall at a point invisible from the guard towers. Then a group of at least four men began to shoot at the guard towers.

The four women inside the prison were having their exercise in a small courtyard. On hearing the shots, which were a prearranged signal, they overpowered a woman guard, and took a key which allowed them to leave the courtyard and reach the main wall.

At this point, the explosive charge was fired and a hole was blown in the wall. The four women, who include Susanna Ronconi, one of the most dangerous figures in the left-wing terrorist movement, simply walked through the smoking gap and escaped by car while the men continued to fire on the watch towers.

They had chosen the ideal moment. The centre of Rovigo was deserted because of the twin attractions of a football and a rugby match. A second wall which would have made the prison more secure had been begun but left uncompleted. A passer-by was killed by the explosion but all the terrorists escaped.

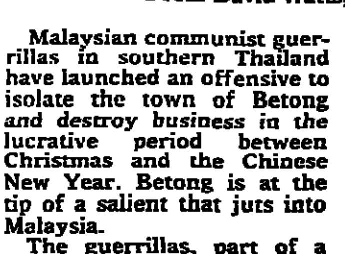
They disappeared without a trace despite the fact that Rovigo is close to Verona which is heavily policed after the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier of the United States Army there last month.

MPs and the press want clear-cut answers from the Government to a series of questions. Why, for instance, had these four women terrorists, been recently transferred to Rovigo together, and placed in an ancient building with comparatively little security? Why had indications of a projected escape attempt been ignored a month and a half ago?

☐ Verona: Signor Pasquale Zappone, the head of Verona police, today told reporters that on December 16, the day before General Dozier was kidnapped, an attempt was made to abduct another American, General Wilson Cooney, the deputy commander of the Fifth Allied Tactical Air Force base at Vicenza, 40 miles east of here. He was not home and his wife refused to answer the door. — Reuter.



Prisoners of conscience



Uruguay: Maria Espinola

By Caroline Moorehead

A student at Montevideo *University, Maria Mercedes* Espinola Baruch, was arrested by the armed forces in June, 1977, and after a secret trial sentenced to eight years in prison for subversive association. Her trial was conducted on the basis of the 1972 Law of National Security which subject civilians to military jurisdiction.

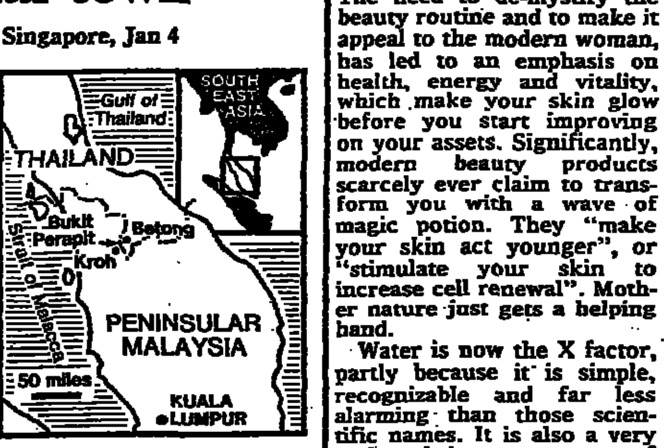
At some point between her arrest and her secret trial, Maria Espinola "disap*peared*". *Later it* was revealed that she had been brutally tortured: suspended from her hair, given electric shocks to her mouth, forced to stand with heavy weights tied to her body and made to straddle a serrated bar.

Acording to a report that reached Amnesty International, she suffered serious and lasting spinal injuries from the torture, which have been aggravated by hard prison labour. Apparently *she has been punished* repeatedly for not working with "the required zeal" and placed in solitary confinement.

Uruguay is constantly under discussion by international human rights organizations for its widespread and well documented use of torture on political prisoners.

Guerrillas attack border to isolate Thai town

From David Watts, Singapore, Jan 4



Malaysian communist guerrillas in southern Thailand have launched an offensive to isolate the town of Betong *and destroy business in the* lucrative period between Christmas and the Chinese New Year. Betong is at the tip of a salient that juts into Malaysia.

The guerrillas, part of a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Malaya, sought refuge in southern Thailand after the end of the Malayan emergency. They found invaluable assistance in their struggle against the Government in Kuala Lum*pur. But faced with declining* support and competition from the Thai Muslim Freedom Movement are trying a new tack.

The campaign began a few days before Christmas when the guerrillas, believed to be a group of 40 to 60 opened fire on the Bukit Perapit customs and border post late one evening. Using automatic rifles, grenade launchers and home-made rockets they kept up a barrage of fire until 3am *next day*.

Since then offensive appears to have continued, though the last serious attack was on New Year's Eve, to halt the cross-border busi*ness between Malaysia and* Betong. The town is an attraction for Malaysians wanting to escape the more puritanical atmosphere of their own country.

Malaysians have been crossing at the rate of a thousand a day. The guerrillas have been successful in creating an atmosphere of fear but have failed to force the Malaysians to close the border post and cut off Betong from Malaysia. They *hope that* would coerce Betong traders into increasing their protection payments or at least draw more of it away from the Pattani United Liberation Organization.



Wife waits for missing golfer

Aurora Pijuan, estranged wife of Tomas Manotoc, the Filipino golfer missing since last Tuesday, speaks in Manilla of her love for her husband. Mr Manotoc was last seen having dinner with Imee Marcos, daughter of the Philippines President. Mr Manotoc's brother said after a meeting with the military authorities that his hopes had improved that his brother was alive.

'Coup plot' men sought by Bahrain

Bahrain, Jan 4.- Bahrain has given 12 of its nationals three months to return home from Iran and answer charges that they helped plan an abortive coup attempt here last month, a Government spokesman said today.

He said the 12, whose photographers were printed today in local newspapers, would have their citizenship and passports withdrawn if they did not meet the deadline. Another 60 people described by the Government as Iranian-trained saboteurs were arrested last month in connexion with the coup attempt. Iran has denied involvement.

The spokesman said the 12 helped plan the coup attempt, set for Bahrain's national day on December 16, with a clergyman, Imam Hadi al-Mudarasi. The imam, expelled from Bahrain in 1979, was understoood to have trained the group in sabotage, he added.

A Justice Ministry official said the first of the group of 60 — 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudi Arabians, a Kuwaiti and an Omani — would start appearing today before an investigating magistrate, who would set a trial date.

Last month, Bahrain told Iran to replace its chargé d'affaires and signed security cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Vigilance in S Korea as curfew ends

From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, Jan 4

South Koreans will face the problem of getting home before curfew for the last time tonight. President Chun Doo-hwan has directed the Cabinet to lift the midnight to 4 am curfew with effect from tomorrow except near the North Korean border and in other places vulnerable to invasion from North Korea.

The curfew was originally imposed by United States occupation troops at the end of the Second World War in the two main cities, Seoul and Pusan. During the Korean War 1950-53 it was extended and has covered most of the country for the past 30 years.

It has since become accepted and Koreans take for granted the madness hour before midnight when pedestrians hurl themselves into the streets to flag down taxis, and drivers risk speeding fines in preference to a night in prison for violating the curfew.

The removal of the curfew is designed to encourage tourism and economic efficiency. It will also boost President Chun's image as a leader who successfully controlled the internal disturbances last year.

As a safeguard, however, all national police forces have been put on emergency duty and night traffic control checkpoints have been more than doubled.

Mr Suh Chung-hwa, the Home Minister, has ordered a concentration of police manpower in cities and has called for extra coastal vigilance to guard against infiltration from the North.

At the same time the Ministry of Education has announced that schoolchildren will no longer be compelled to keep their hair short or to wear school uniforms. "Compulsory head shaving and short hair have hampered the development of creativeness", the ministry noted.

French divorce rate soars even for young couples

From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Jan 4

The French are getting divorced in sharply rising numbers at younger ages, and almost two-thirds of divorce proceedings are initiated by women. Professional men and executives have the highest divorce rate, while farmers and proprietors of businesses are the social group in which marriages are most likely to last.

Studies by two statistical and demographic organizations show the French divorce rate climbing through the 1970s, while the number of marriages, which peaked at almost 420.000 in 1972, was down to 340,000 at the end of the decade.

After remaining stable at around 34,000 a year between 1953 and 1963, the number of divorces rose to 40,000 in 1970, 60,000 in 1975 and an estimated 90,000 in 1979.

As the number of divorces rose in the wake of simplification of legal proceedings in 1975, so did the number of divorced people who remarried, though at a considerably slower rate. In 1979 there were 684,000 women and 461,000 men. who had been divorced and stayed single.

Most marriages that break up in France do so within 10 years, according to a demographic study which showed five years as being the most frequent divorce point. Not surprisingly, the age of devorced people has fallen steadily. Thirty-seven per cent of divorced men and 35 per cent of divorced women in 1979 were under 40, a rise of more than 60 per cent on the comparative figures for 1968.

Another survey, just issued by the National Statistical Institute, shows the average age at which couples get divorced falling to 35 for men and 33 for women. The age group in which divorce was most frequent was from 25 to 29.

Among younger couples, in the 20-24 age group, the most striking statistic was the number of divorce proceedings started by women — twice *as many as those* initiated by men.

Beauty by Suzy Menkes

Skin fitness

The beauty industry would like to propose you a toast for 1982 — in water. The business that is a by-word for glamour and sells creams at four times the price of a bottle of best champagne, has rediscovered the most basic of ingredients. Water is the key not only to the stream of new treatment systems being launched from next week through to the spring. It is also an ingredient in all the moisturizers and the method by which you are now required to apply your make-up.

Those who have been washing their faces in soap and water from the Precious Baby Bath to the gold-plated palatial bathroom, will see nothing strange about a beauty routine based on water. But even 10 years ago the idea of washing was almost taboo among beauty experts. Creams were jars of hope, faith and investment, containing grandma's herbal potions or complex scientific formulae as the image required.

Skin fitness is the new byword for looking good. The need to de-mystify the beauty routine and to make it appeal to the modern woman, has led to an emphasis on health, energy and vitality, which make your skin glow before you start improving on your assets. Significantly, modern beauty products scarcely ever claim to transform you with a wave of magic potion. They "make your skin act younger", or "stimulate your skin to increase cell renewal". Mother nature just gets a helping hand.

Water is now the X factor, partly because it is simple, recognizable and far less alarming than those scientific names. It is also a very real and important part of *the way we look*.

Every school girl knows that the skin holds 14 pints of water. But it took a chemist in Massachusetts in 1931 to isolate the importance of adding water in skin moisturization. With chemist Irwin Blank, the concept of the modern moisturizer was conceived. It is now the most crucial product in any skin fitness regime.

Moisturizers are now divided into two categories: *those* that lubricate and smooth the skin by adding water to the outer layer and those which claim to have active ingredients to nourish or increase the natural behaviour of the skin's cells.

In laywoman's terms, these factors divide moisturizers into "light" and "heavy"; the night creams which are basically oil-in-water and the under make-up moisturizers, which are emulsions of water-in-oil (the water evaporating *swiftly*, leaving the outer surface of the skin temporarily smoothed and puffed up).

Recent product launches have shown that moisturizers are now a far more complex business. Barrier creams used to veil the skin in order to stop the internal moisture being dried out by harsh weather or intense heat. But now Max Factor's Skin Principle Range of six products emphasises that even their Serious Moisture Supplement (£5.75) is non-occlusive, that is, it does not form a barrier but acts as a valve between moisture being absorbed from outside or evaporating from within.

We used to look for moisturizers to suit our particular skin types from oily to dry. But modern products like Guerlain's Lotion for Mixed Skin (£7.95), launched last May, is designed to cope with a T-junction of greasy skin at forehead and nose, with dry and flaky cheeks. Clinique have now brought out Skin Texture Lotion (£11.75) designed to smooth the patchy surface of an oily skin, that does not require a deep or active moisturizer like Clinique's own Dramatically Different Moisturizing Lotion (£7.75).

There are moisturizers, especially designed as first steps in a skin care routine (on the get-them-young prin*ciple*) like the French form of RoC's Skin Care Basic Day Cream (£3.95). Older women are the target area for Elizabeth Arden's vastly expensive Millenium (£27.50) for the Night Renewal Creme, designed to "assist the skin's own cell renewal process so that it looks, feels and functions like a younger skin."

Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Anti-Rides collection is also for an older skin (or one that has been prematurely aged by the sun). It contains both an Eyelid stick (£7.00) and a neck cream (Creme pour le Cou £11.00) Strong claims come from Charles of the Ritz, with their Age Zone Controller, to be launched in February and supposedly containing substances to help cell regeneration.

Two new really deep nourishing creams are being introduced by Helena Rubinstein on January 25. Their Creme de Repos and Creme de Stimulation (both £11.50) are intended to supplement the cleanse, tone, moisturize routine, especiallv for skin dehydrated by airline travel or ravages of age and climate. The creams are applied by facial massage, to give the benefit of beauty salon treatment at home.

With such a barrage of products to keep at bay both age and external stress factors (pollution, sun, central heating, air conditioning, wind-chapping), it is not surprising that Estee Lauder felt the need to re-emhasize the basic steps for skin fitness. Her Age-Smoothing Skincare program has 16 products divided into four distinct steps: cleanse, refine, protect and nourish. These four little words effectively explain a modern beauty routine. The vital nourishing range includes the famous Swiss Performance Extract (£15) one of the first serious moisturizers to be introduced in 1974. Other significant products include Full Strength Protection tonic (£5.50), to shield the skin from our polluted atmosphere, and two eye creams for incipient crows feet (at £13.50 and £25.)

Estee Lauder's range also includes water's natural partner: soap. It is not actually called by that name, but is described as a Basic Cleansing Bar (for dry or oily skins £6.00). For those women who don't know about such things, you rub it into a lather with water and rinse off.

Soap is not unknown in beauty routines. Dr Erno Laszlo made his black soap and a lather-and-splash routine the lynch pin of a skin care routine that has had addicts and advocates since it was introduced in the 1930's. Significantly, Laszlo's new range of Bodyskin preparations (launched last month at Harrods), contains two different body soaps for bathtime creaming rituals (at £8.25 each, you don't let them melt away).

Now soap is being introduced by many beauty houses. Even Boots, who have supplied my children with countless tablets of baby soaps, have produced a Creaming Cleansing Bar (£2.50) in their No 7 Special Collection of moisturizing and treatment products, especially for dry skins. Orlane's Ligna Integrale range for dry skins has a Savon Extra Doux (£7.00). The Royal family's own soap makers Bronnley are relaunching their 25-year-old pre-make-up soaps, containing buttermilk or wheatgerm (87p).

The argument against using soap and water used to be that it left the skin feeling tight — but dry. With the new soaps, claim the beauty houses, this does not happen, especially if you use their moisturizers after it.

There is one other essential ingredient for your *batterie de beauté*. Vichy, bottlers of spa water, are big in the beauty business. Their Equilia skin care ranges has always emphasized the benefits of water. A Vichy derm cream (£5.90) designed to renew the epidermal cells and increase sebum production, came out last October, and a new range of products will be launched in two weeks' time.

But Vichy also make a can of water, which, if sprayed lightly on the face, can puff up the surface, cool wind-chapped or sunburned skin and fix your make-up. If my flowers respond so well to a daily misting, why shouldn't my face too?

Wake-up to water

Above: White cotton rainbow-striped towelling robe, SML, £23.95 from Habitat stores countrywide and mail order from the Habitat catalogue. Thermolactyl picot-edged vest, from £5.60, Damart (Dept 2TXL), Bingley, West Yorks, 75p p & p and Damart shops.

Photograph by Serge Krouglikoff. Hair by Anthony at Toni & Guy.

Make-up with water

For the first time since Hollywood stars spat into their Max Factor mascara, you are now expected to make-up with water.

From powder eye shadows, to brush-on rouge, the trick is now to dampen a sponge applicator and stroke on the colour for a subtle and blended effect. Eye colours especially, which now come in duo or even quad pans, need to be shaded together to give the right effect of transluscent colour.

Foundation, too, should be applied with a dampened sponge, and even the once-despised powder should be set with the same dampened sponge (the whole process repeated twice to fix make-up naturally for an oily skin).

Your most important investment this New Year, could be in the tools of the trade that give your existing make-up the right kind of polish and glow. Boots sell sets of wedge-shaped sponges (four for 40p) for contouring your face. Sponge eye-shadow applicators are 35p for three. You will need a complexion brush (£1.50) for whisking on powder and might like to slough off the dead cells with a facial cleaning brush (£1.45).

New make-up colours for spring are stronger and brighter than the muted bronze *tones that have predominated* throughout the winter. In our picture, make-up artist Pascal used Christian Dior's exotic new Les Fabuleux collection for spring/summer 1982, which revives a strong Indian pink, along with lagoon blue and golden yellow, as a counterpart to quiet browns and greys.

Left: White sweatshirt with black print face and diamante studs, also in black with gold, navy with pink, lemon with blue. One size. £30 from Zandra Rhodes, 14a Grafton Street, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Stirling Cooper branches; Dorothy Perkins.

Photograph by John Adriaan. Make-up by Pascal for Christian Dior Les Fabuleux Spring Collection, available from February 15th. Hair by Nicky at John Frieda.

Television

A shrewd eye on the police

Whatever the investigative value of **Police** (BBC 1), and it is too early to judge that, it will put into perspective, or put to sleep, those fictional glimpses of a policeman's lot which have provided television with ready-made human interest for as long as I can remember. Roger Graef and Charles Stewart brought their nine-strong production team into Thames Valley Police E Division (in practice Reading and environs) for nine months to live and observe — with a noiseless camera that needed no special lighting. The 13 programmes that resulted, which will be shown weekly from now until April, are presented without commentary or introduction.

Was it just the calendar or the desire for a downbeat, routine opening that made them choose New Year's Eve for starters? A procession of routine drunk and disorderlies ("I'm Dirty Peter"), a battered common-law wife refusing to lodge a complaint, the committal to the detention room of Mad John Casey who had broken the windows there last time — the only real drama was launching a full-dress operation against a cottage where a man, his wife rang to say, had shot their dog and was threatening to shoot her likewise.

It ended with him in the station explaining that she had exaggerated and the police paying him £50 for damage caused during forcible entry, but if that sounds undramatic, it was not: one trickle of unexpected tears in a documentary is worth a flood from an actor. Still, the police themselves are the real focus of dramatic interest, and inevitably the series will be largely judged by what happens in the more controversial subjects: rape allegations (programme of January 18), training (February 8), policing of difficult areas (February 15).

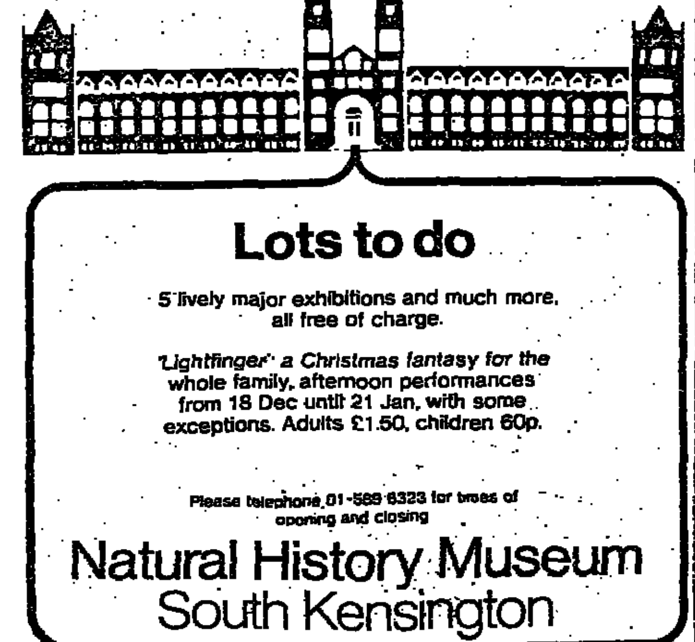
Over the next three months we will see how far Graef and Stewart and their crew came unconsciously to share the officers' own view of themselves — and perhaps find ourselves sharing it. (Will repeated sights of certain figures leave thim as lovable as Barlow or Dixon?) All the questions are still unanswered. It will be compulsive viewing.

Eight years ago the BBC screened Michael Blakstad's *Children in Crossfire*, one of the most harrowing studies ever to come out of Northern Ireland. I do not know which was worse: the nine-year-old who claimed to have "split three soldiers" or the little mites condemned to phenobarbitone and screaming in their sleep because they could not play in the porch without bullets whistling through it. It also left no hope: with a whole generation in Belfast and Londonderry maimed in these two ways, what future is there?

It is no criticism of the producer, Jonathan Crane, to say that his follow-up programme, **A Bright, Brand New Day . . . ?** (BBC 1), turned out an anti-climax. Thank heaven it did. Eight years on, Paul the champion stone-thrower is a charming Dublin barman, Maria is off her tablets and Richard, blinded at 12 by a rubber bullet, is in his second year at university and engaged to a lovely girl. The teacher who had shocked us with the drawing books of her class now looked younger, better rested and better-off.

But 15-year-old Billy, who could not wait to join his heroes in the UDA, is now a sadder man with a child of his own and finding that jobs are no easier to get after a three-year jail stretch for armed robbery, however loyally motivated. The sturdy little lad who sang Creggan marching songs with the élan of a natural musician has become an epileptic with equally grim prospects. Unemployment is what clouds the "brand new day".

Anthony Masters



Galleries

Unseasonable blessings of Japanese subtlety

The Great Japan Exhibition, Part II

Royal Academy

Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model

Nicholas Treadwell

Badge Art

Angela Flowers

Bilson/Kevin Scott/Graham Smithie

Off Centre Gallery

If critics tend to get retrospective at this time of year, you can bet that it is not because they really believe that the change of years makes any real difference. Rather, it must have a lot to do with the sacrosanctity of the silly season. So what we usually get is a large number of miscellaneous lightweight Christmas shows — gatherings of things which might just conceivably suggest themselves as possible gifts. Cartoons are usually big; Michael Parkin generally has his cats, by Louis Wain and others; and there are lots of drawings by minor twentieth-century masters, colourful graphics, and small oils and watercolours aimed at a fairly conservative taste.

The big shows that opened in mid-November run on, relatively unremarked: the splendid *Lutyens* and *Late Sickert* shows at the Hayward continue until January 31 (an unbeatable combination, I should say, at £1.50, or 75p if you go on Mondays, or Tuesday to Thursday between 6 and 8 pm). The British Museum's not-to-be missed chance to see virtually all Goya's prints together is available until January 24. The not-so-splendid *Splendours of the Gonzaga* are at the Victoria and Albert until January 31, and the excitinglydisplayed if not overall too encouraging second part of the Whitechapel Art Gallery's encyclopedic survey of *British Sculpture in the Twentieth Century*, covering 1950-80, may be seen until January 24.



Amazing photo-realism in Cudworth's "Self-Portrait at Home" (left) and malign child in Ibbeson's "Making Something of Myself" (detail)

But no one is going to open a major new exhibition around the year's deep midnight. With one extraordinary exception — or two-thirds exception. That is the Royal Academy's Great Japan Exhibition, which closed on December 21, only to reopen on December 28 completely done over. The reasons for the changeover are purely practical: many of the art works on show — the paintings and textiles especially — are very fragile and should not be subjected to light for too long, not even the meticulously controlled light-levels of the present installation. Also, the Japanese are great believers in brief, highly selective shows, rather than the travelling colossi we have got used to in the West. So the obvious answer was to remove about two-thirds of the exhibits halfway through the show's run (it goes on until February 21) and substitute other pieces of the same genre and the same lofty standard.

Thus, if you loved the first version of the show (over a quarter of a million did), you should hurry back for a second helping. You will find that the changes are subtle but far-reaching: the initial impression is much the same, and then you start noticing that some favourite piece has vanished and some new wonder has appeared in its place. Every single painting in Part I except the *Bounding Tiger* of Nagasawa Rosetsu has gone, but instead we have such delights as Watanabe Shiku's *Flowering Cherries at Yoshinogama*, familiar already as the cover-illustration of the catalogue (which, incidentally, covers both parts of the show), Maruyama Okyo's exquisite screen *Wisteria in Blossom*, and, in a more dynamic mode, Sanraku's *Dragon of the Storm, Tiger with Bamboo*. But there are changes everywhere, even in the (one would have thought) relatively hardy forms like armour. Though it cannot quite be said that you are getting two exhibitions for the price of one (unless, of course, you had the foresight to buy a season ticket), the new version of the show may even be an improvement on the old, and is certainly worth £3 of anyone's money, even a second time around.

Meanwhile, not all the commercial galleries have been so intimidated by the Christmas spirit as to hold off special exhibitions. Nicholas Treadwell, for instance, has a theme show, Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model (until Saturday), which, though billed as a Christmas exhibition, follows very much his habitual line in group shows of gallery artists, offering them a very loosely defined object which they can approach, if they wish, each in his/her own way. This one could only be taken quite light-heartedly, and by some it is: Graham Ibbeson, for instance, shows himself as an unfinished grey figure about to be demolished by a fiendish-looking little boy with a mallet (possibly a younger self?).

But most of the artists take the challenge quite straight, and sometimes, as with Graham Dean's rapt close-up, with agonizing seriousness. Probably the best works are betwixt and between: Harry Holland's simple, classical and yet withal slightly mistrustful image of himself; Guy Gladwell's typical play of shadow over a white wall with just a small piece of mirror attached to it partially reflecting himself; Robert Knight's combined painting/sculpture wall-piece *Darling I Am Growing Old*; Nick Cudworth's amazing piece of photo-realism in pastel and crayon showing him photographing himself in a mirror with an exquisite still-life just behind. It is also pleasing to see Roberto Gonzalez Fernandez, whom I last wrote about from Edinburgh at festival time, rowing in this rather unlikely *galère*.

Another slightly (but only slightly) seasonable theme show is Angela Flowers's Badge Art (until January 16). It is perhaps not so much a theme as a form: the idea was to get nearly two dozen artists who might not before have considered the lapel-badge or button a likely genre to do so and see what they could come up with. The show consists of the original drawings or paintings or whatever, along with the badges resulting, which can be bought for 60p each. The point that an enormous number of badges comes on the market with very little consious design among the lot of them is well taken — though sometimes the artlessness is part of the charm. All the same, it is interesting to see what a bunch of established artists will do with this miniature, popular form.

In the event, nobody comes up with amazing new inventions, but much of what they have done is sightly and characteristic. I particulary liked Glenys Barton's, which shows one of her ceramic heads such as are now at the Peter Moores exhibition in Liverpool, and Tom Phillips's which is another chip from the *Humament workshop*, finding a typically mysterious but evocative message hidden in Mallock's Victorian verbiage.

A show which makes no concessions whatever to the time of year is that the Off Centre Gallery, 6 Shillingford Street, Islington, is devoting until the end of January to three artists connected one way and another with the idea of "the theatre of painting". Like all such notions, the idea needs a bit of straining to fit three very varied painters, and yet the suggestion that each in his own way paints a sort of abstracted scenario for an unwritten drama, or provides a setting for it, is actually helpful. The most familiar, Bilson, is here seen in a quite unfamiliar light: he seems to have abandoned his previous semi-primitive style (though some examples are on show along with the new work), and now produces instead dimensional paintings-with-collage which, though they are called "Faces", are in fact almost abstract — very rich and tumultuous and, I would say, far more potent than his agreeable but less distinctive earlier work.

Graham Smithie is perhaps better known for his stained glass, but the paintings here (also using collage) have an elegant, slightly surrealist quality, depicting mysterious, dreamlike landscapes in cool, subdued colours. Kevin Scott seems to be developing since his one-man show a year ago along the lines he then laid down: delicate, atmospheric abstractions sometimes suggest a magnified detail from a late Monet, but they are getting simpler and tougher without losing any of their sensuous appeal. Though American in origin, he still seems closer to the British tradition of landscaped-based abstraction than to the stridency of much American Abstract Expressionism. But, looked at from either direction, he is out on his own: not always the most comfortable place to be, but finally the most worthwhile.

John Russell Taylor

Circus

The greatest show . . . in Monte Carlo

A circus of the imagination can be a vivid childhood memory of something that never happened: an ideal of circus where men and women have loving mastery over animals and perform great feats. Most of the great circuses are founded on such private visions of worlds where colours are always brighter, pristine and oil-glossed; where the music matches the mood and danger of the moment and clowns are always funny. England had those private visions when the modern circus was invented here at the height of the British Empire; but now they are hard to find in damp, half-empty tents, and the performers from the circus families earn their acclaim elsewhere. Nowhere is that acclaim more valued than at the International Circus Festival of Monte Carlo.

The festival is a private enthusiasm of Prince Rainier III, an annual coming-together of the finest circus acts which celebrated its eighth successive year with performances from Russia's greatest clown, Oleg Popov, and provided awards to daughters of two of Britain's circus dynasties, Mary Chipperfield and Yasmine Smart.

With the pick of the best acts of the world and a jury of knowledgeable professionals and enthusiasts — including this year Jimmy Chipperfield from the sixth generation of his family's circus, Cary Grant and John Ringling North, who ran America's "Greatest Show on Earth" — the awards take on added value. An invitation by itself is a trophy and with the diamonds and furs of the audience, with snack bars sponsored by Grand Marnier and the totally international mix of the acts, Prince Raimier's seductive private vision of circus becomes one of the greatest celebrations of the art.



Oleg Popov (right) with entangled assistant

Popov is an ageing legend who inevitably received the top prize of a Golden Clown in recognition of his entire career in the state circus of the Soviet Union. Alone of the performers, he was above competition and appeared at all the performances. There are parts of his routines which are no longer great and, when he transforms a white rabbit into a black one, then gives away the trick, he does it less well than many others. But when he appears in an original and simple piece of clowning, his impish face twisting under his bright yellow wig, he can still leave unforgettable images.

Approaching a circle cast by a spotlight, he warms his hands as at a fire and settles into it for a picnic. The bud of a flower blossoms in his hands in the light and then the light moves and he chases it. Capturing the light again, he lies in it and draws a napkin over himself, like a blanket, for a snooze. As the light fades, he captures it in his picnic basket, which glows. His final toss of the basket towards the audience floods the tent with light and his mastery of clowning is reaffirmed, as it is again when he walks on the slack wire, or hangs a wet clown up to dry.

Against such known masters of circus, the selectors prove their industry by including an act like Dr Hot and Neon, a pair of North American jugglers who two years ago were hawking their talents on the streets during the Edinburgh Festival, and who more recently stole the show during the short-lived variety season at London's Phoenix Theatre. Their act is skilfully verbal as well as dextrous, but the youth of the routine told against them when they faced comparison with a juggler like Kris Kremo, whose Las Vegas act with bowler hats and a cigar took a coveted Silver Clown. He paid thanks for his award by juggling silk scarves into a flag for the prince.

Many of the best circus acts are interchangeable with variety shows, and the act which won the other Gold Clown is from the Lido de Paris. Roby Gasser and his two sea-lions, who normally face competition from unclad women, took the circus by storm and, when the awards were given out, they had millionaires shouting for the sea-lions by name. Adolf and Dixie are entrancing fish-eating clowns, and Adolf, the star, bullies Roby Gasser, slapping him down with a fin then hiding his face in shame. The giant sea-lion falls asleep when he is meant to be carrying Mr Gasser around on his nose and not even fish will rouse him. Only the sound of applause wakes him and he stretches, with his fins wide open, encouraging the audience to continue clapping.

Hardly an act in this year's festival was less than dazzling, with South Korean aerialists, Romanian tumblers, Chinese balancing acts and jugglers, Russian trapeze artists and a Colombian wirewalker who really did risk life and limb, until the prince made him keep his safety net. From Czechoslovakia came acrobats on unicycles and the orchestra was from the Polish State Circus. At the closing party, the exuberance produced impromptu Russian dancing, cartwheels across the dance floor, and royal encouragement for the international antics. With colour and confetti, it became a circus as lively as imagination.

The English acts have mainly apathy awaiting them at home. Yasmin Smart's horsemanship and dressage won her the Woman of the Circus award and last year's winner, Mary Chipperfield, won this year's award of the Press Association of Variety, Dance and Circus Writers for her training and presentation of tigers. For Miss Chipperfield, who is much in demand on the Continent, that circus apathy is part of a more general malaise: she finds that the English no longer go out at night, but she has faith that circus will again play a large part in British entertainment.

West Germany is offering a good example of how that might happen with the new Circus Roncalli, an extravaganza that could be from a Fellini film with circus wagons, enthusiasm, colour, light and life. There may never have been such a circus as Roncalli's, but it is aimed at the elusive ideal of imagination and not simply struggling to survive.

Ned Chaillet

Concert

Story-teller at the keyboard

Daniel Blumenthal

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Since the last Leeds Piano contest London has already heard recitals from the British winner, Ian Hobson, and the precociously gifted young German, Wolfgang Manz, who was runner-up. In three weeks' time acquaintance can be renewed with Bernard d'Ascoli, the courageous blind Frenchman placed third. On Sunday it was the turn of Daniel Blumenthal, the American fourth prize-winner of 28, whose programme included four of the pieces which helped to carry him from the semi-finals into the concerto round at Leeds.

Mr Blumenthal is a graphic story-teller who went from strength to strength as his composers progressively allowed him to exploit the orchestral potential of the keyboard.

Beginning with Beethoven's E major Sonata, Op 109, he seemed not quite to have found the requisite inner calm. In the first movement, in particular, his rubato and dynamic contrasts were over-impressionable. The last two movements brought stronger reminders of his fellow-feeling for this composer as shown in the B flat Concerto at Leeds, even if again certain details of timing sounded imposed rather than growing naturally and inevitably from the notes. In Brahms's Sixteen Waltzes, Op 39, he was splendidly ebullient even if less than wholly persuasive in more intimate lyricism, though the last two numbers were lovely.

Busoni, Debussy and Liszt in their different ways put Mr. Blumenthal's technique to the test and, except perhaps for passing discomfort in the Habanera from Busoni's "*Carmen*" Chamber-Fantasy, and the occasional "added note", in Lisztian vehemence, it was rarely found wanting. His greatest asset, here, was his ear for colour: always he orchestrated the texture, as well as meeting climaxes with formidable reserves of strength. If a trace of edginess crept into his tone at hurried peaks of excitement in Liszt's "Vallee d'Obermann" and "Dante" Sonata, there were countless subleties of shading in compensation. His most aristocratic pianism nevertheless came in a group of Debussy, with laconic humour in the Czerny take-off, and simplicity in the portrait of the girl with flaxen hair to match his crystalline brilliance in seas lashed by the west wind.

Joan Chissell

New records

Multilingual Shostakovich

Shostakovich: Symphony No 14. Concertgebouw/Haitink/Varady/Fischer-Dieskau. Decca SXDL 7532.
Mahler: Symphony No 7. LPO/Tennstedt. EMI SLS 5238 (2 discs).
Fauré: Orchestral Works. Orchestre du Capitole de Toulouse/Plasson. EMI SLS 5219 (3 discs).

A new recording of Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony could hardly have been released at a more alarmingly appropriate time. His most explicit protest against unjust and premature death ("What is the joy of talent amongst villians and the insane?", asks one of the poems set) is presented for the first time in a third version, approved by Shostakovich, in which the poems are sung in their original languages, Spanish, German and French.

The deviations in metre and content between the originals and the Russian translations and the greater immediacy of verbal comprehension may modify our experience and make a comment of its own. But ultimately it does little to deepen or intensify our apprehension of the symphony's meaning and its power to move, so perfectly fused into Shostakovich's musical language are the words in which the work was originally imagined.

Julia Varady's austere, highly intelligent singing and the lucid playing of the Concertgebouw Orchestra cannot be compared in expressive insight with the performance by Vishnevskaya and the Moscow Philharmonic under Rostropovich in the only other generally available recording. But Decca's is worth possessing if only for the singing of Fischer-Dieskau. This is the Fischer-Dieskau of the latest *Winterreise*, bringing infinitely subtle artistry and that sense of anguished terror and motionless movement to the "Prison Song", and recreating so many shades of fear of death which, for Shostakovich, was "the most intense emotion of all".

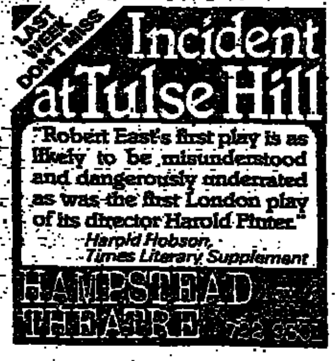
How much notice should we take of a composer's own statements about his work? The old question raises its head again in the London Philharmonic's recording with Klaus Tennstedt of Mahler's seventh symphony. Mahler thought of it as his happiest work; Schoenberg, too, remarked on its classical repose; and this is very much Tennstedt's reading. Characterized throughout by a beguiling leanness of texture and timbre, tension is built and released within a small scale; expressive points are made, and nerves touched, less by ripe dynamic contrasts than by split-second timing and a poised, restrained lyricism. But, as in his live performances, Tennstedt tends to mute the contrasting menace of the Scherzo. Here, and in the fleeting spectres of the first movement's tense rhythmic figures and disturbed tonality, we miss that shadow of lurking disruption which scuds over its pale sunlight.

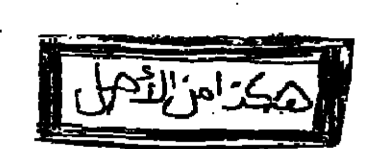
A boxed set of Fauré's orchestral music, with eloquent vocal solos by Nicolai Gedda and Frederica von Stade, includes among its rarer items the symphonic suite from *Shylock*. The delicately imagined orchestration of this too-rarely heard piece shows off the consistently affectionate, warm yet translucent playing of the Toulouse Orchestra, while Jean-Pierre Collard, both in the *Fantasie* and *Ballade*, plays with a suppleness and volatile imagination that captures that characteristic quality of music that is vibrantly alive yet always just eluding the grasp.

Hilary Finch

● The Bristol Old Vic opens its Spring Season of 1982, on February 17, with Shakespeare's *Henry V*, sponsored by National Westminster Bank and directed by John David. The company will also be presenting Pinero's farce *The Magistrate*, Tom Kempinski's *Duet For One* and the Sondheim musical *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*.

● The Yorick Players Theatre Company is to present a double bill of rare plays, *A Yorkshire Tragedy* (once attributed to Shakespeare) and Chekhov's *On the Great Road*, at the Old Half Moon Theatre from January 25 to February 13. The presentation is part of the Half Moon's tenth anniversary celebrations.





هكذا في الأصل

A crisis of credibility for David Steel

By Mike Thomas

Social Democratic MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East

Today's meeting between Bill Rodgers and David Steel needs to sort out more than a squabble over the allocation of parliamentary seats. The SDP/Liberal alliance is in a fundamental crisis which cannot be resolved by name-calling abuse or generalized soft soap.

In October, after the July joint statement, *A Fresh Start for Britain*, and the overwhelming endorsement of the Alliance at the Liberal Party conference, Social Democrat and Liberal national negotiators agreed on guidelines for the negotiation of parliamentary seats.

I took part in those negotiations; they were amicable but tough. At the end both sides agreed that the outcome was fair and that they would put their weight behind it. The agreement was for:

- Parity of numbers of seats;
- Equal opportunity to win and for each party to fight some of its most preferred seats and some less promising;
- Seats not to be clustered for one party in any area but to be spread between us;
- Each party to have a fair share of Conservative and Labour, urban and rural, marginal and safer seats.

With high hopes, local Social Democrats began putting together their negotiating teams. Negotiations were set in train in London, Scotland, Wales and in English counties from Cornwall to Cumbria. Now, three months later, Bill Rodgers for the Social Democrats has called a halt and today meets David Steel, the Liberal leader, to seek undertakings that would enable the SDP to start talking again.

I hope he can, for this is far more than a squabble.

Bill Rodgers stopped the negotiations for the simple reason that, after hours of fruitless discussions up and down the country, it has become clear that the Liberal Party either does not want to abide by the guidelines its leaders freely agreed to or is so loosely organized that no agreement with its leaders is worth the paper it is written on.

It is not just Greenock — although the guidelines specifically provide that sitting SDP or Liberal MPs as at January 1, 1982, are automatically entitled to the candidacy for their existing seats provided they are properly selected by their own party. Neither is it simply a matter of a Liberal prospective candidate in Derbyshire wanting to reopen concluded negotiations there so that he can have the seat he prefers.

Much more serious is the attitude and approach of local Liberals in almost every negotiating unit; this has been wholly contrary to the letter and the spirit of the guidelines agreed with the Liberal leadership.

In tones worthy of the Ulster Unionists in their worst "not an inch" rhetoric, Social Democrats are told this, that or the other seat is "not negotiable". Lists are produced of "Liberal territory" into which the SDP will not be allowed to intrude.

Offered in exchange are seats with Conservative or Labour majorities so high that even Shirley Williams could not scale them in a by-election. Liberal negotiators confide to their SDP opposite numbers that their constituency associations will not agree to any arrangement that is not substantially to their — the Liberals' — advantage. In one unit the SDP team arrived to be told that the Liberals had prospective candidates in 11 of the 14 seats in the area and that the SDP should simply take the other three — none of them very promising.

No doubt some of this can be written down to excessive bargaining zeal, but the apparent unwillingness or inability of the Liberal leadership to explain the guidelines to their local representatives — and tell them they must stick to them — has been deeply depressing. The example set by the Scottish Liberals in Greenock, where there can be no doubt as to the interpretation of the guidelines, is only the most glaring example.

Bill Rodgers is right to bring the matter to a head now, for, if the Liberals wish to renege on the guidelines, they had better tell us quickly. Indeed, David Steel's pledge to disavow recalcitrant Liberal candidates, made on *Weekend World* before the Liberal Party conference voted for the Alliance, will take a herculean labour to fulfil unless Liberal activists are told exactly what their national leadership has agreed to.

The Social Democrats will look for clear evidence of action on the part of David Steel and his colleagues to fulfil their obligations. Anything less would put the Alliance under real threat.

Putting the Alliance into practice on the ground was always bound to be our hardest task; but it has been made incomparably more difficult by the reluctance of the Liberal leadership to explain to their own party the reality of that process.

The Social Democrats should not and cannot settle for anything less than a realistic prospect of winning half the seats won by the Alliance at the next election. (After all, on any analysis of the polls, we are likely to attract two thirds or more of the Alliance vote). Those Liberals who seriously want to achieve power to do all those things both parties agree are necessary to put Britain back on its feet know that their task now is to persuade their colleagues.

The major responsibility of leadership in that task must fall on David Steel. The future of the Alliance may now depend on how readily he shoulders it.

But no one should doubt that the task, however difficult, can be achieved. I believe the will is there to do it, and my own experience in Nottinghamshire — the first and only negotiating unit so far to be settled — encourages me to think that Social Democrats and Liberals, if they stick to the nationally agreed guidelines, can settle the distribution of parliamentary seats amicably and speedily. Both parties know that is what the majority of their members and, most important of all, the country expects of them.

It is the only way to save the country from the prospect of a devil and deep blue sea choice at the next election: Mr Foot and Mr Benn on the one hand and Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe on the other.

The author is the chairman of the SDP organization committee. He was a member of the SDP national negotiating team with the Liberals.





David Ridge

"All smiles and animation until the bows touched the strings . . . then they became grave and serene" — members of the London Junior Strings try Handel

What Danny, Amelia, Umoja and friends played in the holidays

Spoilt, sated and primed to detonate after too many hours indoors being polite to ancient relatives, children are as unbiddable in the days immediately after Christmas as in any week of the year. They are wild to run with the pack of their own age-group again, but little inclined to get back under the yoke of school work. But for several years hundreds of children in this condition have trooped into empty London schools before term resumes to labour willingly over music.

The courses range from this week's residential course for the London Schools' Symphony Orchestra to others for guitar, recorder, jazz ensemble, rock and reggae. This year, for the first time, the Inner London Education authority multiplied the risks by adding a course for the relatively untamed age-group of seven to 11-year-olds. The London Junior Strings met for three days last week in a deserted Tower Hamlets comprehensive, with violins, cellos, comics, chewing gum and squeaky toys left over from Christmas. Some participants seemed scarcely big enough to lug their half-size cellos up the stairs.

The ILEA junior strings are remarkable enough at any time of the year. They are taught by one of those wholesale methods which some professional musicians deplore as anti-elitism gone mad. Instead of concentrating on individual children who show promise, the teachers take on entire classes at primary school and coach them right through till they leave, as matter-of-factly as if they were teaching maths or gymnastics.

The child who learns an instrument is not set apart as an oddity, and those whose parents might never have dreamt of arranging tuition get a chance to try, with no easy exit excused by assumed lack of talent. It does not cross anybody's mind to drop out.

The method was developed by Miss Sheila Nelson, drawing on work done at the University of Illinois. It differs from the well-known Suzuki method in that the initial preoccupation is less with minute points of technique than with developing confidence and familiarity with the instrument. There is something almost frightening in the sight of a class of 30 six-year-olds finishing a tune in unison with a flourish and then brandishing their fiddles aloft at arm's length in a Statue of Liberty salute. Surprisingly, breakages are not a serious problem.

Assistants move round the classroom giving each child individual help, and there are also sessions with small groups. But the system makes it possible to cope with twice as many children as the same teaching manpower could manage under traditional methods, and to give them two or three lessons a week instead of only one.

The Suzuki method depends heavily on parents interested enough to spend time and effort helping their children learn. The children the London scheme is designed to reach are the very ones who cannot count on such help. The teachers keep trying to draw parents in, but have had to evolve methods which work without them.

About 700 children of primary age are now involved in the scheme, mostly from East End schools. The smaller number invited for the holiday course, the first of its kind in London, were something of an elite, the ones judged likely to benefit from the chance to make faster progress. But they were also as average a band of ruffians as ever terrorized a supply teacher, diverse in colour and in shade of cockney, high-spirited and cheeky.

The course took in a corner of a stark glass-and-concrete comprehensive with wind passageways, mangled turf, and lavatory graffiti as rich as on the New York subway. The cheap Chinese violins and cellos that make the scheme possible lay around the hall in implausible varnishes varying in tint from saffron to aubergine. Music stands kept clattering over, scattering Tallis and Handel in all directions. Hoarse-voiced Danny was in full cry again. Simon in sneakers and track-suit top was doing his best to be noticed. Umoja in yellow stockings and braids was doing her best not to be. Ben and Pupli had a brief fencing-match with their bows.

Parental cooperation was a problem as usual: an appeal had gone out for parents to come and help at meals and break-times, but Amelia's middle-class dad was the only one to turn up, looking sheepish.

But the teachers were well able to cope by themselves. The disorder was all high spirits, not disaffection. Once the music stands had been rescued and everybody had been tuned up, they launched into action with intensity, buzzing laboriously like a beehive in winter. They had several new pieces to learn for the concert at the end of the course — a Handel gavotte and march, a concerto grosso by Vaughan Williams, and other pieces for two groups of violins with cellos.

A whole day's music is more exacting than one lesson in a full school day. Assessing stamina was still a matter for experiment. Sheila Nelson and the others gathered at the end of the day to discuss whether the schedule was still too hard. Each session of 45 minutes was followed by a long break period, and the sessions themselves were diversified — sometimes a large group, sometimes small ones. Some sessions were instrumental, some vocal, and some were organized games periods, at which bingo with musical phrases was played.

Break periods were times for frantic release of animal spirits. Football, hide-and-seek, bulldogs and on-it were played with ferocity. But while Amelia's dad was being torn to pieces by small maenads in the playground, cheeky Simon was sitting in a corner upstairs patiently practising semiquaver passages by himself.

The scheme for taking on a whole class at a time has been going on for three years, growing larger each year. The method does not seek to justify itself in terms of the number of mute, inglorious Menuhins it uncovers, but in the number of children given right of entry on easy and familiar terms to a world of musical competence that they might otherwise never have in inkling of.

Some schools are more interested than others, but a number of teachers in other fields believe that the scheme also has indirect benefits in reading, co-ordination and general confidence. But at present the end of primary school means the end of string playing for most of the children in the scheme. The classes disperse and they move into a climate where exams increasingly dominate attention.

The scheme continues to grow, in spite of spending constraints, and each year a larger number of leavers move up into secondary school. Growing cohorts of fiddlers moving up must make their presence felt more and more.

"Get ready, all you cellos!" called the teacher. "I'm not a cello, I'm a human being", muttered Amelia impudently, to guffaws. But then Handel got on the move again. As the music began, the children changed. Their faces were all smiles and animation until the moment the bows touched the strings. Then they became grave, serene, until the moment the bows left the strings again — and then all was animation as before.

George Hill

Getting rid of depression with talk and sympathy

Nine years ago Shirley Toms lost her father. A former winner of the Queen's Award for Industry, he had been in and out of hospital with severe depressions, brought on by being made redundant and splitting up with his wife. He was put on to antidepressant pills; he took to drink. Shirley nursed him through two suicide attempts. Then, in 1972, two small boys found him on the South Downs: he had cut his wrists.

Shirley Toms already had some personal experience of depression. At 24 she had had an abortion and felt terrible for months. But now, witnessing the embarrassed and slightly shocked sympathy that surrounds suicide she felt increasingly split in two, "one part of my brain bubbly, the other distanced and grieving". She was in this state, "rather like having flu all the time" when she heard a woman over her car radio describing a new organization, "Depressives Anonymous".

She wrote down her name, Janet Stevenson, and found, on getting in touch, a sympathetic nurse and ex-midwife, a some time depressive, who was trying to set up a mutual help organization for fellow sufferers. Shirley offered to start it up in London and soon found she was counselling groups of people very like herself: bewildered, prone to despair, full of guilt. Many had simply been put on to high doses of Valium by their doctors: all longed to talk.

Dealing with depression is not like dealing with alcoholism. The symptoms depressives suffer from are those experienced by most people at some moment in their lives. It is their persistence that makes them different, the relentlessness that changes them from a bad mood into a state bordering on illness. The World Health Organization, trying to pin down one of the most nebulous and tenacious of modern disorders, recently estimated that some 100 million people at any one time are depressives — 3 per cent of the world population.

It is not only that there are not enough trained doctors and psychiatrists to treat them — few are confident of what treatment to hand out even if they had the time to explore it. In what is the closest Janet Stevenson comes to definitions, she has prepared a list of 20 symptoms: they range through feelings of isolation, insecurity and inadequacy to lapses of memory and concentration, self-hatred, insomnia and guilt. Individually, nothing remarkable; it is the package that counts as well as the terror, once the depression goes away, that it will come back. There is no matching list of cures.

The actual history of the organization goes back nearly 10 years. In the early 1970s Nemone Lethbridge wrote a television play based on her own experience of anguish and trauma after giving birth to a long-awaited son. She called it *Baby Blues* and it brought her hundreds of letters from women asking for help. In time, Nemone Lethbridge decided to leave the embryo self-help organization she had dubbed Depressives Anonymous, and return to her writing. But by then Janet Stevenson was in a position to take it over. She started by renaming it "Depressives Associated", arguing that anonymity was precisely one of the most agonizing aspects of the illness and something to escape from.

Since then she has struggled with considerable patience to guide and nurture into life groups and leaders all round the country. Sitting at her home in Dorset she has written regular newsletters for her members, answered some 30,000 private letters, and sat daily by her ever-ringing phone. Money is a constant problem. When she can, she puts callers in touch with a growing bank of "specialists", people who, because they themselves suffered from it, have made a study of some particular area of depression: post natal, the depressions sparked off by bereavement, loss of job or even — and there is a growing body of medical research into this — allergies. Jane Lush, now Chairman of DA, takes many of the pre-menstrual depression callers. She started getting depressed at the age of 11 then spent a miserable and confused adolescence, mysteriously unhappy for two weeks in every month. "There's a lot of publicity about it now", she says, "but it came 20 years too late for me".



Shirley Toms, counselling people very like herself — bewildered, prone to despair, full of guilt

The organization was and remains amateur, fragmented, an impassioned and often not closely reasoned cry against excessive drugs, electric shock treatment, toxic foods, modern life and stress. Yet behind the leaflets and newsletters, hidden among the tea and sympathy, is an exceptionally necessary service of comfort. For, unlike nearly everything else thought up to date to cure depressives, listening and understanding actually helps.

The people who join DA find themselves getting better: the depressions come back, but they are no longer alone with them. Not long ago Shirley Toms found that she had breast cancer and had to undergo long sessions of radiotherapy, which left her again severely depressed. Knowing that there were people to talk to, she says, enabled her to struggle back to some sort of equilibrium. And Depressives Associated is growing: depressed callers are now branching out as tentative counsellors, little more than listeners, perhaps, but on the other end of telephones, waiting to help. In the absence of more solid medical knowledge, their existence is crucial.

Depressives Associated, 19 Merley Ways, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Caroline Moorehead

Social Democrats who might oppose Jenkins

Roy Jenkins need not expect the Social Democrat candidature for the vacant Glasgow, Hillhead, seat to be handed to him on a plate should he decide to run. I hear that local party members expect challenges from Alastair Hetherington, former editor of *The Guardian*, and Iain MacCormick, the rugger-loving former Scottish Nationalist MP for Argyll. Both men are founding fathers of the SDP in Scotland.

I am told a meeting of the local hierarchy will be held today against a background of Liberal Party interest in the seat (Mr Chick Brodie has already been selected as their candidate although he says he will stand down if necessary in the interests of the Liberal-SDP alliance).

Neither Hetherington nor MacCormick was available for comment yesterday but their names were on the lips of all good Scottish Social Democrats I spoke to, as was that of Ian McDonald, the SDP's Glasgow North chairman.

Hetherington, 62, a hill-walking devotee who disappeared into the Scottish hinterland via controversial years as controller of BBC Scotland and then manager of BBC Highland after leaving *The Guardian* in 1975, is considered a weaker challenger than MacCormick. The local press criticism he ran into while laird of BBC Scotland will, I believe, be taken into account should he seek the SDP nomination.

MacCormick, who was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University, is a passionate believer in devolution. He quit the SNP after it was taken over by what he regards as a group of left-wing fanatics.

Blazing arrows

Mel Brooks, the film director who has wrought his particular brand of havoc on the Bible (*History of the World, Part One*), the American West (*Blazing Saddles*), and the horror obsession (*Young Frankenstein*), has signed an $8m deal to come to Britain to give the same treatment to Robin Hood. Brooks has raised the money on Wall Street because he does not want to rely on film-studio finance. He was angry over the way 20th Century Fox handled his last picture, which did poorly at the box office.

What with Central TV's "white UFO" over Nottingham, and now Brooks in Sherwood Forest, Brian Clough can no longer expect to have the East Midlands all to himself.

Shying away

Mr David Robinson, the millionaire who has donated £400,000 to the Penlee lifeboat fund, is described as "shy". That will not quite do. In 1977 Philip Zimbardo the psychologist repoted in his book *Shyness* that 70 per cent of people consider themselves shy — although that does not mean they barricade their homes with guard dogs and electric fences. Zimbardo also found that as as many as 40 per cent of people regard themselves as chronically shy, and 2 per cent as pathologically shy — shy all the time, wherever they were and whoever they were with.

Presumably Mr Robinson may be numbered among the chronically shy and one wonders whether this is in any way connected with his benefactions.

Pathological shyness can be a weird condition, as readers of books about Howard Hughes will know. Two of the most extraordinary cases in the clinical literature make Hughes seem positively convivial. In 1947 Langley Collyer died in New York. He had not been seen for 36 years and when police finally forced their way into his house on Fifth Avenue they found rubbish crammed to the ceiling in every room with tunnels carved for a man to crawl through. The tunnels were dotted with booby-traps which brought down tons of rubbish on intruders. Police eventually found Collyer under just such a heap — he had blundered into one of his own traps.

Then, only two years ago, the Swedes disclosed that a patient at a Stockholm hospital had been so shy that he had been allowed to live in the communications tunnels below the hospital, and had been granted permission to steal hospital food when he could, so that he did not have to meet anyone or come into the light, a particular hate of his.

Even in its non-pathological state, shyness can be far more painful than non-sufferers may think. If Mr Robinson intends any future benefactions the shy might be an imaginative choice.

THE TIMES DIARY



Artist David Smith, whose penchant for arduous commissions never ceases to amaze, is about to put to sea again less than two years after returning from the South Pole as official artist with the British Antarctic Survey. Smith, 61, has been engaged by Trinity House to paint all the 100-odd lighthouses and light ships around the coast of Britain.

The job will, he expects, take two years, during which he will also be working for the government of Finland, painting views of that country. For this he will have to take his brushes and easel into the Arctic Circle.

The engagements are largely the result of his rich haul of 500 paintings (now worth up to £1,500 each) from his South Pole voyages with the Antarctic survey. About 75 of the 104 paintings he exhibited at the Bankside Gallery, London last November were sold and similar success is expected for the 84 paintings he is about to exhibit at the Bargate Museum in Southampton.

Smith is fortunately a man of the stoutest sea legs; his father was a Lowestoft fisherman. "I love being at sea, reacting to a theme," he told me yesterday. "I like the transient movement of the weather and am never happier than when I am recording it direct in watercolour or oils."



"If they're going to squabble why don't they amalgamate?"

Unsociable?

As readers may recall, I do not include myself among the Sir Keith Josephs and other sociology-bashers of this world. I think he is wrong to limit the Social Science Research Council's £21m allocation, when other sciences are not asked to accept similar limitations. But there was some debate in the office yesterday when several of us tried to agree on the major *practical discoveries* of the social sciences. Here then *is* fertile ground for a serious competition for once. My usual bottle for the most pithy (by which *I* mean short and convincing) account of three practical insights achieved by the British social sciences.

No moonshine

If ever he runs short of a bob or two, astronomer loyal Patrick Moore could make ends meet by working in court. I am told that in a fascinating case in the United States, the defendant was convicted all because he got his astronomy wrong.

Stanley Tranowski, of Chicago, was charged with passing a counterfeit bank note in exchange for a meal. His defence, corroborated by his brother, was that on the day in question, May 12, the two men were visiting their mother. They even had a photograph to "prove" it, they said. The picture, taken by one brother, showed the other man, with their mother and her dog.

Unfortunately for Tranowski, the photograph also showed the dog's shadow and a wily district attorney turned to Larry Ciupik, astronomer at the local planetarium, to see whether that was enough to check the alleged date of the photograph. According to Ciupik, it was. From the shadow he was able to calculate the height of the sun, and its position. Checking that position, he found that the sun was in that state only on April 13 and August 31 — and not on May 12. Stanley's defence was thereupon thrown out, he was convicted, and his brother charged with perjury.

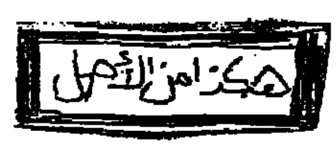
Fortunately for them, Ciupik's report was itself thrown out at the appeal, because it was "untested". But since then Ciupik has been called in to give expert evidence more and more often.

Hot 100

No sooner does a New Year dawn than a fresh batch of centenaries, each with its individual celebration, descends on the hard-working diarist. At first sight 1982 appears moderate in comparison with what follows; 1983 recalls the centenaries, of one kind or another, of Richard Wagner, Karl Marx, Martin Luther, Manet and Mussolini. Nonetheless, this year includes the hundredth anniversaries of the births of Igor Stravinsky, James Joyce, John Barrymore and Sir Jack Hobbs. The first month alone has a pretty healthy crop: A. A. Milne and Virginia Woolf were born in January, 1882, and the French composer Daniel Auber preceded them by exactly a century, in the month when Johann Christian Bach, the least forgettable of Johann Sebastian's composer sons, died in London.

But perhaps the most significant of the January centenaries is that of a man whose decisions still shape our political world. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, when he signed the Yalta Treaty, surely did not foresee the misery to which he and Churchill were condemning the peoples of eastern Europe.

Peter Watson



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TIMES PAST
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PRESSURES ON POLAND

The foreign ministers of the Ten have found a response to events in Poland that neither undercuts nor backs up that of the United States. They express strong disapproval of military rule and call for a reopening of dialogue but they do not go along with American sanctions. The situation is not yet so alarming or so clear-cut that total unity of response is essential. But a lot more work is necessary to ensure that the differences remain within bounds, and that each side understands the other sufficiently to avoid resentment. Europeans will need to do more than express indignation about events in Poland if the Atlantic rift is not to widen further.

The main problem now is a confusion of aims. There is the desire to express moral disapproval. There is the desire to punish the Russians for their part in the affair (whether big or small) and to teach them lessons in behaviour which may be applicable elsewhere in the world. There is the desire to see Poland able to pay its debts. And there is a desire to help the Polish people, which ought to be dominant.

Mr Reagan's main aim in imposing modest sanctions on the Soviet Union appears to be mainly punitive and didactic. In his statement of December 29 he explained his decision largely by reference to the suppression of human rights in Poland. This is a thoroughly legitimate concern. Mr Reagan's predelection for being harder on the sins of the left than on the right will lessen the impact, but this is no reason for dismissing his motives altogether.

The more important question is what the effects will be. In economic terms they will be small. They seem to be intended more as warning shots than as broadsides. Nevertheless, they could have some limited political effect by reminding the Russians that their behaviour in Europe is the legitimate concern of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and that further repression in Poland could bring more stringent measures. On the other hand, economic sanctions are notoriously easy to circumvent, so it would be wrong to expect too much of them, or to attempt at this stage to mount a united western effort.

The Europeans have bigger economic levers at their disposal because their economic relations with Poland are much more extensive than those of the United States. They are limited by their reluctance to push Poland into defaulting on its huge western debt, but they are still in a strong position to impose conditions on further aid which Poland badly needs to get off the ground. They must, however, decide what conditions are realistic.

If the main aim is to help Poland become economically viable again there are two possible lines of argument. One is that a period of extreme economic stringency is unavoidable, with harder work and lower living standards. A year ago Solidarity said it was willing to accept this in return for genuine reforms, and although it started by demanding more money for less work it might have been brought round to partnership if the regime had handled things better. Now that the chance has been missed, the argument goes, a repressive regime is the only answer. In other words, the soldiers are the bankers' best friends.

The alternative argument is that Poles can be motivated to work only if they are given the freedom they crave, including the freedom to form an independent union. Moreover, Poland has suffered too long from clumsy central planning. What it must now do is to set the factories free in a partly simulated market economy similar to Hungary's. Admittedly this puts power in the hands of managers rather than workers, which is not what Solidarity wanted, but it is not incompatible with union activity, or even with some models of industrial democracy in which workers elect, or partly elect, managers. It is, however, incompatible with martial law and centralized administration.

This is obviously the more attractive argument because it means that respect for human rights becomes a necessary condition of economic progress. Is it also true for Poland today? Probably it is. Nobody yet knows the extent of passive and active resistance to the present regime. It is certainly conceivable that, if higher prices are combined with a wage system more closely geared to performance, economic and political pressures will slowly force Poles to work. But it seems highly unlikely that the country would be anywhere near as dynamic as it could be under democratic reforms.

This means that the main thrust of western policy, particularly in Europe, should be to make it clear that economic as well as political relations will depend on the early resumption of economic and political reforms. The main thing is to withhold further credits and other forms of aid (except food aid through the Church) until General Jaruzelski can provide some evidence that there was substance behind his assurances on this score.

RETURN OF THE FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT

Ghanaians have demonstrated in the streets of Accra in favour of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, who seized power from the elected President Limann last Thursday. This does not mean too much as Accra crowds have also hailed at first the five previous military rulers who have afflicted Ghana since independence: Ankrah, Afrifa, Acheampong, Akuffo and Rawlings on his first appearance in 1979. It certainly leaves unanswered the question of whether the 34-year-old flight-lieutenant was justified in disrupting the democratic processes he had helped to restore just over two years ago.

The Limann administration had demonstrably failed to solve Ghana's economic problems: inflation and shortages had grown worse. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has claimed it was a corrupt government also: "the most disgraceful in Ghana's history". He has argued that only a "revolution" could rectify things. On the other hand, President Limann was undoubtedly elected by the Ghanaian people and his government observed due process and the constitutional niceties. There was no reason to doubt that it would allow the people to vote it out of power at the next election if they should wish to. If Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings believed that the opposition politicians were equally corrupt (as he sometimes alleged), there was nothing to stop him forming his own party and seeking the votes of the people.

It should also be recalled that there were disgraceful aspects to the previous four-month Rawlings administration. Eight people were executed without proper trial (and without cause in some cases); hundreds more were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by blatantly unfair military tribunals. Equally seriously, no ideas were produced for the solving of Ghana's problems: the public caning of market women proved not to be an adequate answer to inflation. The period ended with Ghana's reputation sullied and her economic situation even worse. There were the beginnings of corruption among the men of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council itself.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings is to be honoured for keeping his promise to return the country promptly to civilian rule (he may find that more difficult this time). He is a man of considerable qualities. No one doubts the sincerity of his concern for the plight of Ghana's poor and sick and his rage at the way some of the rich exploit the situation. He appears himself to be incorruptible, and he has great demagogic powers. Yet he failed last time to produce an administration capable of translating indignation into coherent policy and there must be doubts about whether he will succeed this time. Sincerity is not enough. The record of military administrations in Ghana and elsewhere is not good in terms of efficiency or incorruptibility.

In the meantime the cause of democracy has taken another serious blow in Africa. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has demonstrated twice now that because he can involve military power he can arrogate to himself the right to decide what the wishes of the people are and to set himself up as the conscience of Ghana. He said this time that he was prepared to face a firing squad if his actions "did not meet the approval of Ghanaians". What is to be the measure of the nation's approval?

PAYMENTS ON DEPARTURE

One of the banes of British public discussion is an excess of puritanism regarding the financial affairs of others. High salaries for chairmen, fringe benefits for executives and now "golden handshakes" are the favourite objects of derision or envy, "the unacceptable face of capitalism" as Mr Edward Heath described it in a well-remembered phrase.

A pretty face it certainly is not. The sight of a managing director being dismissed from a major company with a package worth three-quarters of a million pounds when workers are made redundant in factory after factory through no fault of their own with a thousand pounds or less is neither inspiring nor timely. Still less does it appear fair and reasonable that a retired admiral of the Royal Navy should stand to gain £400,000, his presence with Playboy having failed to ensure the renewal of gambling licences.

One should be careful, however, to distinguish between what is open to criticism and what should be forbidden. High salaries, or high parting payments, have long been a feature of a highly-taxed society and will always look "unacceptable" at times of general recession. In the case of Mr Gill, the departing managing director of Associated Communications Corporation, (£750,000) here was a man who, after all, had done much to build up the company before he fell from the grace of Lord Grade. Nor is the recent spate of compensation packages a reflection merely of management self-indulgence. It is a sign, long overdue, that as part of the effort to become more competitive which the recession is forcing upon companies managers as well as workers are being made redundant.

What is objectionable about some of the recent compensation cases and their high cost is the continuing tendency of British management to seek its rewards in the form of service packages laced with benefits such as loans for houses and compensation for loss of office. They stem from a regime of high taxation on salaries. It is a regime which this government is committed to ending, as well it might. There is no reason why the British, like their United States counterparts, should not be rewarded with shares in their companies and performance bonuses. The service contract system is a positive incentive for directors to award themselves added security in long-term contracts and even to welcome their rupture as a means of acquiring capital which taxation does not allow them to accumulate from earnings.

The answer does not lie in imposing statutory limitations on compensation terms. The proper tribunal is the shareholders, since it is their interests which are betrayed by excessive service contracts for directors. An obligation of disclosure to shareholders is needed, and the right of shareholders to approve contracts above set limits.

Plight of museums

From Miss Joanna Richardson

Sir, I have followed with interest the recent correspondence on the plight of museums, and the question of charging for entrance, which seems against all the principles of scholarship and cultural exchange.

However, I have recently asked the Bibliotheque Nationale if I might study certain papers which I believe to be in the Departement des Manuscrits. I have often worked in this department, and I should like to renew my ticket so that I can work on my current book. I understand that tickets for 12 visits are now issued on payment of 25fr, and that the 2-day tickets cost 2 fr.

The charge may be nominal. I must say I find it offensive for someone engaged on serious research. However, it does lead me to wonder whether we should charge all overseas visitors for entrance to museums and libraries. The rest of us are already largely supporting these institutions through our rates and taxes.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA RICHARDSON,
55 Flask Walk,
Hampstead, NW3.
January 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Money collected for dependants of lifeboatmen

From Mr D. W. Tattersall

Sir, Once again it seems likely that the clear intentions of thousands of donors will be frustrated by the law of charitable trusts. For there can be no doubt that every one, at least with very few exceptions, who has sent money to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund intended that his gift should, after the deduction of minimal administrative costs, be shared out in full amongst the dependants and near relations of the lifeboatmen who died.

These men gave their lives in a vain attempt to save the lives of others, not looking for any reward at all should they have been successful; we on our part all too inadequately gave of our money, not to ensure that their families should be able to maintain the standard of living they would have had if the tragedy had not happened, but as an unconditional tribute to their bravery and sacrifice.

"Distress" is not in this context to be interpreted as the drying up of a source of income; it is the immediate shock and the lifelong effect of the loss of a husband, father or son, which cannot be measured in cash terms.

The trustees and those who advise them must look urgently for ways in which to fulfil the wishes of the donors. The establishment of the trust is merely a device to facilitate this fulfilment, not to introduce extraneous and repugnant conditions. The trustees are trustees of the donors for the intended beneficiaries. If ways cannot be found to do this under the present law, then the law must be changed, and changed retrospectively to cover this case as well as any other comparable cases which might be outstanding.

What appears to be at fault is a technicality in the mere mechanics of mass giving. If there is at present no other way out, and no prospect of amending legislation, then the trustees have a clear duty to return as quickly as possible to all the donors who can be identified that proportion of each gift left over after a distribution within the present law. Then we can find ways to get our money direct, by individual giving, to those who deserve it.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. TATTERSALL,
13 Birchvale Drive, Romiley,
Stockport, Cheshire.
December 31

From Mrs C. W. Sanders

Sir, Had I known, when I contributed to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, that it would reach such vast proportions, I would certainly have asked that my contribution should go to the general purposes of the RNLI.

There must be others like me who agree with your view that the dependants should be placed liberally beyond financial need but who do not wish to see a disaster fund becoming the equivalent of a "pools" win.

I am therefore writing to the fund's trustees to say that I am happy for my contribution to be re-allocated. Others may care to do the same.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. SANDERS,
Giles Point,
Winchelsea, Sussex.

From Mr B. FitzPatrick

Sir, As one of many subscribers it was my intention not "to make Mousehole rich!" (report December 31) but to help to alleviate the physical and emotional distress resulting from such a tragedy. The assumption that donors intended this money to benefit the bereaved families only may legitimately be questioned in the light of the one and a half million pounds so far received.

In the aftermath of this tragedy people gave generously as a tribute to the bravery and sacrifice of those courageous men but now many would be only too pleased to apportion a fraction of their donations to similar causes within the control of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

Legal and tax problems can be resolved by the appropriate experts with some encouragement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and "all reasonable needs" of the wives and children could be placed under control of a committee who would also allow for emergencies. However, donors hope that this fund will not develop into an unseemly lottery as might appear to be the case from some reports.

Human emotion is stronger than the pound sterling but if relatives knew that they were in some way *sharing in tragedies*, as yet in the future, they would be much stronger in spirit.

By all means let us put Mousehole relatives first, but a fund of this size ought also to consider those who, in future years, will find themselves in similar circumstances. It was this distant picture, as much as the immediate disaster, which touched the heart of the nation.

Yours sincerely,
BRENDAN FITZPATRICK,
10 Beresford Road,
Chingford, E4.
January 4

From Professor Sir Alan Harris

Sir, I have made a modest donation to this fund. I know the people. Jack Worth, the previous coxswain, he who had formed and trained the lost crew and had been first at the Torrey Canyon wreck, was like an elder brother to me during my childhood in those parts.

I sought with my gift to relieve the distress of orphans, widows, mothers. If it seems that this purpose is to be frustrated, I shall ask for my money back and pay it direct; I shall know to whom.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HARRIS,
128 Ashley Gardens,
Thirleby Road, SW1.
January 1.

Sanctity of life

From the Reverend David Campbell and others

Sir, We, the undersigned members of the Church of England, while not presuming to comment on the recent case which brought these issues into prominence, wish to associate ourselves with the principles expressed by the Roman Catholic bishops and the Chief Rabbi concerning the sanctity of human life, including that of handicapped children.

We believe in the following principles:

1. Physically and mentally handicapped people have just as much right to life as healthy people, both as a matter of natural justice and because they are created by God in His own image, and share in His redeeming love shown supremely in the Incarnation and Crucifixion of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Indeed, because of their handicap, they should be accorded special protection and care.
2. Nobody has the moral right deliberately to shorten or end the life of a fellow human being, though we agree that where necessary, as in terminal cases, it may be permissible to administer analgesic drugs whose side-effect may be to shorten life, but only if the object aimed at is to relieve pain. We also agree that in the case of a patient who will certainly die there may come a point where it is not morally obligatory to undertake special treatment to keep him alive.
3. There is no moral difference between deliberately killing people and securing their death by denying them normal *treatment or sustenance*.
4. The right to life is not conferred by the state but subsists in every human being simply because he is human. The duty of the state is to maintain this basic right.
5. Parents have no more right than doctors to decide for whatever reason that a child of theirs should die.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
JOHN FOSTER,
PETER GELDARD,
MICHAEL GREEN,
RAYMOND JOHNSTON,
E. L. MASCALL,
†CONRAD DORCHESTER,
PHILIP R. NORRIS,
MARGARET PAUL, CSP,
PHYLLIS, CSPH,
†ERIC READING,
J. W. ROGERSON,
†MORRIS SELBY,
R. DAVID SILK,
JOHN R. W. STOTT,
BRYAN THWAITES,
DAVID WATSON,
†MICHAEL WOOLWICH,
†ERIC CICESTR,
7 Parade, Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

Christian names in 1981

From Mrs Margaret Brown and Mr Thomas Brown

Sir, Once again here is an annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times*. For the eighteenth year in succession, James has remained the most popular name for boys. Elizabeth held the lead among the girls, as she has done for the last six years.

James	229	(1)	Elizabeth	122	(1)
William	183	(3)	Louise	98	(2)
Alexander	134	(2)	Jane	80	(3)
Thomas	131	(4)	Sarah	79	(5)
Edward	128	(6)	Charlotte	70	(11)
John	127	(5)	Victoria	67	(7)
Charles	118	(7)	Mary	66	(4)
David	99	(8)	Katherine	60	(9)
Nicholas	82	(14)	Alexandra	57	(10)
Michael	77	(11)	Lucy	52	(11)

(The figures in parentheses indicate the position held in 1980.)

Two girls' names which returned significantly higher totals in 1981 were Laura and Frances. Flower names for girls, such as Daisy and Rose, also showed an increase in popularity.

The table for first names shows that Thomas has held the lead over James for the second year in succession. Sarah has regained her place as the most popular name for girls:

Thomas	99	(1)	Sarah	55	(2)
James	95	(2)	Charlotte	49	(4)
Alexander	73	(3)	Emma	44	(4)
Edward	69	(4)	Katherine	44	(1)
William	65	(5)	Emily	39	(3)
Nicholas	59	(8)	Lucy	39	(9)
Charles	58	(6)	Alexandra	38	(11)
Oliver	52	(10)	Laura	36	(17)
Jonathan	48	(15)	Anna	34	(12)
David	46	(9)	Rebecca	31	(4)
			Victoria	31	(10)

Two names which gained in favour during 1981 were Hannah and Dinah.

The figures for 1981 show that 4,197 births were announced in *The Times*, of whom 2,175 were boys, 2.021 were girls and including one child whose sex was not stated. The following summary shows the distribution of names during 1981:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys	379	841	446	13	496	2175
Girls	349	971	229	9	463	2021

The number of sets of twins recorded in 1981 was 60, of whom 20 were boys, 23 were girls and 17 were mixed. The adoptions totalled 20, of whom 10 were boys and 10 were girls.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN,
19 Wigginton Terrace,
York.
January 1.

The rule of law

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist)

Sir, It is probably not good form for a sometime Fellow of Trinity to contradict a real live one; but when Professor Jolowicz writes (December 31) that "Parliament has the last word as the legislative authority of the United Kingdom", he forgets the European Communities Act, 1972, if not also the European Convention of Human Rights.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
January 1.

Creation and evolution

From Professor P. T. Landsberg

Sir, The probability of the production of a self-reproducing unit — a crucial element of "life" — was considered from the point of view of quantum mechanics by Nobel prize winner Eugene Wigner (1961) and subsequent correspondents in *Nature* (1965). The upshot was inconclusive as the choice of assumptions available was too wide to enable one to give a clear verdict in this matter. This conclusion is in complete agreement with remarks by the President of the Royal Society (December 21).

I believe it was Newton who remarked that first causes are not for science, and one could justify this remark nowadays by noting that the scientific method traces the causes of effects, and of their causes, etc. So when one comes to questions concerning the origin of the universe itself, only beliefs, conjectures and faith can guide a man, while science deals also with important, but different, things. It does not seem hard to arrive at this compromise.

Yours truly,
P. T. LANDSBERG,
Professor of Applied Mathematics,
Faculty of Mathematical Studies,
University of Southampton,
Southampton.

Terms of reference

From Mr David Miller

Sir, It's an academic point, but Frank Johnson's random thought (December 18) that "politics must be the only activity in the world whose practitioners use the name of their profession as a term of abuse" is not quite correct.

Yours, etc,
DAVID MILLER,
University of Warwick,
Department of Philosophy,
Coventry.
December 18.

Sugar discrimination

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, A most remarkable and thoroughly worrying situation is developing over the price paid by the EEC for cane sugar under the Sugar Protocol of the Lomé Convention. The Protocol followed the famous 1971 Lancaster House "bankable" assurances to cane sugar exporting countries, without which it is most improbable that Parliament would have voted for joining the Community.

The Protocol provides for access into the EEC for agreed tonnages of cane sugar at prices "negotiated annually within the price range obtaining in the Community taking into account all relevant economic factors." In fact in recent years instead of negotiation the cane sugar price has been fixed to coincide with the beet price.

Out of the blue, since April this year, Britain has pressed for a discriminatory 7.5 per cent increase in the price paid for cane sugar from developing countries as against an 8.5 per cent increase in general EEC sugar prices. This is alleged to be on the grounds that the British refiners need the 1 per cent difference to improve their refining margin.

A viable refining industry in Britain is vital to the exporters of "raw" cane sugar, who have no quarrel with their customers. However, the closure of the Liverpool refinery, which in itself is a threat to cane sugar access, was expressly designed to improve Tate and Lyle's financial position.

On top of that, only this week Britain has effectively blocked a Commission proposal to pay 8.5 per cent for cane sugar by refusing a package which the other member states were prepared to accept, and which would have alleviated the cost to the UK refiners of the storage levy system.

Now 1 per cent discrimination may sound neither here nor there to Westminster or Whitehall but, amounting to about £3m a year, it is crucial to the economies of the mostly desperately poor cane sugar producing countries, which are heavily dependent on their sugar exports for foreign exchange and employment.

It has become apparent that the British Government are ready to sacrifice the income of developing countries in complete disregard of the Lancaster House assurances, of reassurances given thereafter by successive British Governments, in opposition to the views of the EEC Commission and of all other member states, and last, but far from least, of the repeatedly expressed views of the cane sugar producing countries themselves. It is really not possible for the Governments of the countries supplying cane sugar to the EEC to acquiesce in this unilateral and apparently wholly unjustified act of discrimination.

It is reported that the price issue will in the last resort be referred to the Joint Council of EEC Ministers and Ministers from the countries participating in the Lomé Sugar Protocol.

Surely that forum will succeed in removing this singularly pointless act of inequity.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
House of Lords.
December 17.

Modulations in musical thought

From Mr Francis Routh

Sir, The admirable article by Anthony Burgess on the condition of music (December 29), which I find both disturbing and true, calls for two comments, one general, one particular.

In general, while the social purpose of music and the personal projection of the composer's personality undoubtedly altered in the nineteenth century, compared with the eighteenth, the language of music — the means the composer used — did not. The validity of the diatonic scale (major/minor) remained intact from *Bach to Mahler*; many would say for longer. Indeed Strauss reverted to a more direct language after the early experimental operas *Elektra* and *Salome*. This gave music its universality, which today is lacking.

This is a fact which any composer today clearly ignores at his peril. Yet the situation is not all doom and gloom — at least I hope not. Mr Burgess deals more or less entirely with the music of the Austro-German tradition, from Mozart/Haydn to Mahler/Schoenberg (Pierre Boulez, though French, explicitly sees himself as springing from that tradition), so what he says is very much influenced by that viewpoint, and reflects the thinking and the phraseology of German-orientated musicologists.

In particular, I would pick him up on one word: "the stability of *tonality* had at last collapsed". What he should have said was "the stability of *the diatonic scale* had at last collapsed"; that would have been true. Tonality and the diatonic scale are by no means the same thing, though many writers confuse the two.

Tonality is a very wide concept, whose nature even now is only beginning to be glimpsed. The major/minor scale is but one manifestation of it. Discoveries into its potential can be seen in the work of certain leading twentieth-century composers outside the Austro-German tradition (an important point) such as Debussy, Bartók, Messiaen, Stravinsky, Tippett. Several of us today, among whom I include myself, see this as the fresh source of vitality for the musical art.

From this source one can just detect a new music rising, as it were, from the death of an old one, which Mr Burgess has correctly and honestly identified.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ROUTH,
Arlington Park House,
Chiswick, W4.
December 30.

Tennyson's desk

From Mr K. Wellesley

Sir, It would be interesting to know upon what evidence Mrs Geraldine Norman ("Tennyson's desk sold for £1,815", December 17) bases her statement that the poet "is know to have been inspired by the stream at Bayons to write his poem 'The Brook'. By tradition, he rushed straight from the waterfall to his desk to get it down before he forgot it."

The Tennyson brothers and sisters certainly sometimes visited Bayons Manor, the home of their grandfather and later their uncle Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt; and the grand mansion (now reduced to a little rubble on a wooded slope a mile from Tealby near Market Rasen) certainly looked down upon a stream which babbles on the pebbles. But it is most unlikely that Alfred Tennyson, who composed readily while walking in the countryside, should have found it necessary to rush up the hill to write upon a desk declared to be his, though in a relative's house. In the eyes of his son Hallam (*Tennyson: A Memoir*, 1897, vol 1 p3), "The Brook" was "designed to be a brook of the imagination"; and his grandson Sir Charles (*Alfred Tennyson*, 1949, p178) suspected that the poem was written in a mood of tranquil recollection at Torquay in 1838.

But if we must have Tennyson thinking of a particular brook, why not the stream that flows below Somersby Rectory after threading the Tennyson children's favourite haunt, the woodland at the west end of the village? This at any rate seems to be grandson's view: "The old rectory lies .... in a pleasant valley, down which flows the brook that formed the basis of so many of Alfred's similes and descriptions." (*ibid* p35).

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH WELLESLEY,
125 Trinity Road,
Edinburgh.

Capital error

From Mr Charles Lodge

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Mr Musgrave (December 28) which referred to Hentzau as "a most delightful spot . . . unsuited to international finance". I can only assume this impression has been gleaned from the pages of the party newspaper, *Slavoy Trud*, a periodical which is generally regarded, even by most Ruritanians, as an inspired work of fiction.

Alas, poor Hentzau; gone are its pastoral charms. Now a thick pall of smoke, from the chimney of the state tyre factory, hangs forever over the drab grey town. Only the flourishing black market keeps alive the tradition of independence.

Foreign visitors are regularly offered as much as 10 kropotniks to the £1 sterling. For myself, needless to say, I resisted this temptation, remembering the banner seen at the frontier checkpoint: "Abandon Hope all you who enter".

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES LODGE,
16 Hasker Street, SW3.
December 29

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will attend the Commonwealth Day observance service at Westminster Abbey on March 8 and will later attend a reception at Marlborough House.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 14, 20 and 22 and at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, on June 30.

The King of Spain is 44 today.

The Duchess of Gloucester, patron of the Asthma Research Council, will attend a reception for the launching of the film *Breath of Fresh Air* at the British Academy of Films and Television Arts, Piccadilly, London, on January 27.

A memorial service for Mr Colin Macleod will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Saturday, February 6, at 11.30 am.

Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place on June 15, 16, 17, and 18. Applications for admission to the Royal Ascot enclosure should be made to Her Majesty's Representative, Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1, between January 1 and April 30.

Applicants should apply only for members of their family, stating their full names and their ages if they are of 16-25 years; children under 16 are not admitted except on the Friday, when adults with badges may bring children of 10 to 15 years, for whom no prior application need be made.

New applicants will be sent a form to have signed by a sponsor whose name is already on the royal enclosure list. Visitors from overseas should apply to their ambassador or high commissioner. In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with hats, gentlemen morning dress or service dress.

25 Years Ago

From *The Times* of Thursday, January 3, 1957

The Treasury, in their latest *Bulletin for Industry*, state that the official retail prices index, which up to October had enjoyed six months' stability, will rise in the next month or two, largely because of the temporary increase in the duty on petrol and certain other oils. The course of prices, according to the Treasury, has been made uncertain by the Suez situation but several increases are already known. "The general prospect," the Treasury concludes, "is that the retail price index is likely to rise slightly more than seasonally in the early part of 1957. The main cause, however, is the purely temporary increase in the petrol oil duty, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that any small rise in the index is not presented as justification for increases in wages and in profit margins.

Hever Castle: Besieged by rising maintenance costs.

Lord Astor to leave Hever Castle

By Robert Jones

Lord and Lady Astor of Hever are to leave Hever Castle next summer to permit an all-out campaign to meet the rising costs of maintaining the castle, where Anne Boleyn lived.

Visitors will be offered "Stay at Hever" holidays at £220 a day, for which they may enjoy rooms in the Astor guest suites, service by the permanent staff of three (butler, cook and head housemaid), meals, drinks and entertainments, including racing at Lingfield Park and the opera at Glyndebourne.

The castle and gardens will be opened to visitors for seven months of the year instead of six, five days of the week instead of four, for £2.50. If they want the "Connoisseur" treatment they pay £5 and get coffee, a glass of sherry, a guided tour and a free guide book. By those measures it is hoped to reverse the decline in day visitors — from 163,000 in 1980 to 140,000 last year.

The castle is also continuing to offer facilities for small informal conferences, with a stately lunch for directors' wives at about £50 a head.

Lord Astor, who will be resigning as Lord Lieutenant of Kent on July 31, is to live on his Aberdeenshire estate. His grandfather, William Waldorf Astor, rebuilt the castle in 1904.

Runcie to meet Chinese bishop

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said yesterday that he hoped to learn more about the Chinese Christian Church when he visits China next weekend.

Dr Runcie, who arrived in Hongkong on Sunday night after a visit to Burma, is making the first visit to China by an Archbishop of Canterbury. He said he would be meeting Bishop Ding Guangxun, chairman of the Chinese Christian Council, in the eastern city of Nanking.

"I am interested in learning about the relationship between the church and the three-self movement, that the church be self-governing, self-propagating and self-financing", he said. "I hope to see and understand the character of the Chinese church at this time."

Organized religion was almost eliminated in China the cultural revolution between 1966 and 1976, but now has limited official encouragement. Dr Runcie said he was also going to China in the ecumenical role of president of the British Council of Churches.

St Albans High School for Girls

The Governors of St Albans High School for Girls have appointed Miss Elizabeth M. Diggory to succeed Mrs Mary E. Lucey, who has been Headmistress since 1966, on her retirement. Miss Diggory, who is at present Head of History at King Edward VI High School for Girls, Birmingham, will take up the post on January 1, 1983.

St Stephen's College, Broadstairs

Spring Term begins on Tuesday, January 12, 1982. Half term will be from February 19 to 22 and the school play on March 18 and 19. Term ends on Friday, March 26.

Birthdays today



Maurizio Pollini, the pianist, who is 40.

Miss Stella Gibbons, 80; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hanbury, 66; Sir Frank Hartley, 71; Sir Alan Hume, 69; Mr R. Leigh-Pemberton, 55; Mr D. S. Oxley, 44; Major-General H. Quinlan, 76; Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, 83; Mr Wilhelm Soukop, 75.

OBITUARY

MR PHILIP LUCAS

Distinguished wartime test pilot

Mr Philip Lucas, GM, who died on December 18 in his 80th year, was one of the outstanding test pilots of his time. His career in aviation spanned 41 years from 1926 when he joined the RAF on a short service commission to his retirement from Hawker Siddeley Aviation in 1967.

His education at Epsom College, his apprenticeship at Vickers and his flying experience with the RAF at Martlesham Heath were excellent training for his test pilot career which started with the Hawker Aircraft Company in 1931. Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War he became Chief Experimental Test Pilot of Hawkers and from 1940 until 1946, together with the late "George" Bulman, he supervised the vitally important test flying programme at the Hawker factories at Brooklands in Surrey and Langley, in Bucks.

As one of a small dedicated team of test pilots he carried out production and development flying on the Hurricane, Typhoon and Tempest — aircraft which played such a vital role in the war in Europe. The Tempest itself destroyed over 600 V1 flying bombs which were attacking London and South East England. His courage and skill in landing the prototype Typhoon after a structure failure in flight earned him the George Medal, and enabled this vital aircraft to be rectified and to proceed with its development programme with a minimum of delay. His personal contribution to Britain's air industry during the war years was immense. He was universally respected throughout the industry and the Royal Air Force, which he visited wherever Hawker aircraft were in service, including a mission to India and Burma.

On retirement from test flying in 1946 he became director and general manager of the Hawker Aircraft Company, subsequently holding senior appointments in the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Company and Hawker Siddeley Aviation, bringing his great experience and enthusiasm to help in any way that he could. He was a director of the RFD Group from 1954 until 1972, and of the ATS Company from 1961 until 1963.

Determined, brave, humorous and kind, he was a wonderful friend and companion. The aviation industry mourns a very great aviator.

He leaves a wife, to whom he was married for 47 years, and two sons.

MR CHAPPLE GILL-CAREY

Mr Chapple Gill-Carey, FRCS, who died on December 21, 1981, was one of that rare and gifted vintage of New Zealand medical men who came to this country to complete their education at the time of the First World War. Born in Hawera, New Zealand in 1896, his father a farmer originally from Lancashire and his maternal grandfather a much respected physician of Wanganui, he received his general education at Wanganui Collegiate School. He then proceeded to Guy's Hospital in 1913 and qualified as a doctor in May 1918, at once joining the New Zealand Army Medical Corps.

He was demobilized in 1920 and returned to Guy's where he completed a number of house appointments, the last of these being in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department. At that time William Mollison and T.B. Layton were the consultants in charge of the department. Both were outstanding men in the specialty and possessed personalities likely to exert great influence on their juniors. There is no doubt that their influence was decisive in persuading C.G-C to continue in the specialty and to shape his career.

In 1923, during continued work at Guy's, he obtained the F.R.C.S. diploma of Edinburgh and shortly afterward was appointed to the consultant staff of the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. A subsequent appointment as Consultant in Otolaryngology to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth launched him on a long and very successful career in hospital and private practice. During the 1920s and 1930s he was also closely associated with the New Lodge Clinic at Windsor then under the medical direction of Sir Arthur Hurst.

In 1939 the Central London Throat Hospital was amalgamated with the Hospital for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat at Golden Square, to become the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, which he continued to serve throughout the London blitz and Second World War. At the war's end in 1945 the Institute of Laryngology and Otology was formed at the hospital following the creation of the British Post-Graduate Medical Federation. Gill was then appointed the first dean of the institute, a position he held until 1960. Before the war he was also Dean of the post-graduate school at the Central London Hospital from 1936.

In 1948 he was elected F.R.C.S. (Eng) and served on the council of the Royal College of Surgeons as representative of the British Association of Otolaryngology from 1957-1962.

He was also president of the Section of Laryngology at the Royal Society of Medicine from 1944/45. After retirement from the Royal National Hospital in 1961 he remained a member of the board of management until 1964, altogether having served the board for 27 years.

Like many of his countrymen and especially that distinguished group of New Zealand surgeons, Gill was physically and mentally impressive. At sport in his early years he was a keen and successful Rugby footballer in the New Zealand tradition and subsequently became an outstanding golfer playing on occasions with his friend Lord Nuffield at Huntercombe before the Second World War.

As Dean of the Institute of Laryngology and Otology in its formative years after the war, he gave invaluable service and support to the many Commonwealth and Overseas post graduates in training.

After his retirement from practice Margaret and he continued to live at their Highgate home, but her death in 1974 cast a long shadow. Throughout their very successful marriage, Margaret had been the biggest influence for happiness in Gill's life, and her death after a long and distressing illness was a serious blow to him. He leaves a doctor son by his first marriage with a happy home and grandchildren in Cornwall.

SIR PAUL CHAMBERS

Lord Cockfield writes:

I remember the day in 1940 when Paul Chambers first arrived at Somerset House, his deep tan from the Indian sun contrasting so sharply with the pallid faces of wartime Britain.

He was one of the most brilliant Inspectors of Taxes the Inland Revenue had ever produced and in 1935 was picked out by Sir John Anderson, later Lord Waverley, himself a former chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and later to be Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council and Chancellor of the Exchequer, to go to India as a member of the Indian Income Tax Enquiry Committee.

His performance on that committee was so impressive that he was seconded to the Government of India as their Income Tax Adviser to oversee the implementation of the reform proposed by the Committee. He was recalled to this country in 1940 to fill the crucial appointment of Director of Statistics and Intelligence to the Board of Inland Revenue in which capacity he was responsible both for the Budget estimates and for budgetary policy in the Inland Revenue field.

He was one of the very small band of senior officials who remained at Somerset House throughout the war to play their part in the central management of the national economy. In 1942 he became a Commissioner of Inland Revenue and a member of the board. He was primarily responsible for devising the PAYE system which despite its complexities and the criticism to which it has been subjected in recent years played a crucial part in raising the revenue needed for the war effort with immense efficiency and a minimum of difficulty for the taxpayer; and which despite the criticisms has survived to the present day.

He was responsible also for the conduct of the negotiations which led to the signing of the Double Taxation Agreement with the United States, a landmark in international fiscal co-operation. In his role as Director of Statistics — which was later to receive the recognition of election to the presidency of the Royal Statistical Society — he laid the foundations of the major development of the Inland Revenue statistical service which took place after the war and which provided so much of the information needed for the management of the economy.

In 1945, with the end of the war, he was appointed Chief of the Finance Division of the Control Commission, British Element, in Germany. His organizational ability, his firm grasp of principle and his strict financial orthodoxy, inherited from a long line of sound money men in the Revenue, made a major contribution to laying the foundations of the German economic miracle. In 1947 he left the Control Commission to return to the United Kingdom as a director of ICI.

This brief account of his career in the public service, occupying as it did less than twenty years of a very full and long working life, gives little impression of the quality and vividness of the man. Life in the Inland Revenue is at best dull, routine and, some would say, excessively cautious and conservative.

Paul Chambers was quite unlike that. He had a mind like quicksilver, with a speed and depth of penetration and an ability to devise a solution to the most complex and intractable problems. Above all he was an innovator — and an innovator in a field in which original thought was rare and the more needed for that. To work with him was never a burden but an experience and a stimulus. Whatever the private sector had to gain from his move, the public sector suffered a very great loss.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. Garthwaite and Miss C. C. Willbourne

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the Hon Mrs Anthony Garthwaite, of 98 Bickenhall Mansions, W1, and of the late Mr Anthony Garthwaite, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Willbourne of Thorney, Peterborough.

Mr T. R. Antilla and Miss J. F. Cater

The engagement is announced between Tim, elder son of the late Mr J. William Antilla and of Mrs Bertha Antilla, of Longview, Washington State, United States, and Jacqueline Frances, younger daughter of Sir Jack and Lady Cater, of Hongkong and Westminster.

Mr R. S. O'Conor and Miss J. M. M. Williams

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr Michael O'Conor and Mrs Enzo Plazzotta, and Julia, daughter of Sir Osmond and Lady Williams.

Mr P. J. Leahy and Miss C. Youngleson

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Sir John and Lady Leahy, of the British Embassy, Cape Town, and Clarissa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Youngleson, of Nottingham Road, Natal.

Mr C. A. W. Mitchley and Miss L. M. H. Hunting

The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Philip Mitchley, of Forest Row, Sussex, and Linda, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hunting, of West Byfleet, Surrey.

Mr R. J. G. Nussey and Miss V. C. Railton

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr G. D. Nussey and of Mrs G. D. Nussey, of Epsom, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. Railton, of Pontypridd.

Mr M. Holland and Miss J. M. Attenborough

The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Mr and Mrs George Holland, of Heathfield, Sussex, and Jane, elder daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Attenborough, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr C. J. D. Ainsley and Miss J. M. A. Cathcart

The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. Ainsley, of Farnham, Surrey, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Cathcart, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr P. S. Crosse and Miss R. D. Young

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs C. L. Crosse, Otter's Holt, Burcombe, Near Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Rosemary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. D. Young, Killadreenan, Newcastle, co Wicklow, Republic of Ireland.

Mr S. A. Fitzgibbon and Miss E. K. Gough

The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. Fitzgibbon, and Elizabeth, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Gough, both of Cardiff.

Mr M. P. Garrard and Miss F. Welbore Ker

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Garrard, of Eastbourne, and Francesca, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. R. Welbore Ker, of Beckington, Somerset.

Mr J. T. Gregory and Miss L. R. Faulkner

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, youngest son of Mrs R. Gregory and the late Mr N. E. Gregory, of 18 Churchfields, Dartmouth, Devon, and Linda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Dorrington B. Faulkner, of Balmoral Avenue, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr M. Hutchinson and Miss M. Adams

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of the Rev David and Mrs Hutchinson, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Madonna Adams, of Brisbane, Australia.

Mr G. W. Kemsley and Miss F. J. Croucher

The engagement is announced between Graeme William, son of Mr and Mrs G. V. Kemsley, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and Fiona Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. M. Croucher, of Maidstone, Kent.

Mr S. M. Kittoe and Miss S. M. Hawkesworth

The engagement is announced between Stephen, second son of Colonel R. M. C. Kittoe and the late Mrs Kittoe, of Clapham, SW11, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. C. Hawkesworth, of Huttons Ambo, York.

Mr J. W. Lockwood and Miss J. A. Dickinson

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs A. W. Lockwood, of Cammeringham Manor, Lincolnshire, and Judith, daughter of Mr P. H. Dickinson, of Blyborough Hall, Lincolnshire, and Mrs M. S. Woodhouse, of Glentworth, Lincolnshire.

Mr R. W. McCue and Dr J. F. Apperley

The engagement is announced between Robert William, youngest son of the late Mr R. McCue and Mrs M. Payne, of Wallasey, Wirral, and Jane Felicity, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Apperley, of Gayton, Wirral.

Dr M. B. J. McGrath and Ms J. M. Patchett

The engagement is announced between Brian McGrath, of the Orchard, Lisava, Cahir, and Judy Patchett, of Clearways, Glenfarg, Scotland.

Mr E. G. Hobhouse and Miss A. M. O. Wood

The engagement is announced between Edward, third son of Mr Henry Hobhouse and the late Mrs P. Hobhouse, of Castle Cary, Somerset, and Annette, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs John Wood, of Blackheath, London.

Capt. J. C. M. Mellor and Miss R. L. Nation

The engagement is announced between Julian Charles Marquand Mellor, 2nd KEO Goorkhas (The Sirmoor Rifles), son of the late Brigadier J. F. C. Mellor, DSO, OBE, and of Mrs Ann Mellor, of Petworth, Sussex, and Rozel Lorraine, daughter of the late Mr A. K. C. Nation and of Mrs Hamish Mitchell, of Francheville, Grouville, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Mr A. M. Pountney and Miss D. C. Hearst

The engagement is announced between Alan Michael, son of Mr A. R. Pountney, of Blackpool, and Mrs M. C. Pountney, of Johannesburg, and Daniela Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Hearst, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

Mr M. I. Stoop and Miss J. F. Crompton

The engagement is announced between Michael Ian, youngest son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Ian Stoop, of Westrop House, Hascombe, Surrey, and Julia Frances, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Crompton, of Bridge Farm House, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr P. G. Tew and Miss R. M. Sankey

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Tew, of Claybrooke Grange, Claybrooke, Leicestershire, and Rachel Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Sankey, of Whittington Grange, Markfield, Leicestershire.

Mr G. J. W. Whitmore and Miss P. M. A. Waddy

The engagement is announced between George John Walter, only son of the late Mr G. M. J. Ll. Whitmore and of Mrs Whitmore, of Wyck Rissington, Gloucestershire, and Patricia Mary Alice, youngest daughter of the late Dr B. B. Waddy, DM, DPH, and of Mrs Waddy, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr S. Black and Miss S. Lloyd

The marriage took place on December 28 at St Mary The Boltons, London, between Mr Stephen Black, son of Mr and Mrs A. Black, of Birkenhead, and Miss Susan Lloyd, daughter of Mrs R. Lloyd and the late Mr Roger Lloyd, of Minard and Colchester.

Mr C. J. Edwards and Mrs S. F. Wynn-Williams

The marriage took place on December 23 between Mr Christopher Edwards and Mrs Shirley Wynn-Williams. Their address will be The Barracks, Bunbury, Cheshire.

Mr N. J. Gecks and Miss H. E. Wright

The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 29, 1981, quietly in New York at the Church of St Malachy between Mr Nicholas Gecks and Miss Heather Wright.

Mr G. E. Watts and Mrs B. A. Johnson

The marriage took place quietly in Wiltshire on December 21 between Mr Gerald Watts, eldest son of Mr R. E. Watts and the late Mrs G. M. Watts, of Burnham-on-Sea, and Mrs Barbara Johnson, youngest daughter of Mrs F. L. Rawson and the late Mr O. Rawson, of Alfreton, Derbyshire.

KUPREICHIK KEEPS LEAD

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The Soviet grandmaster Kupreichik reinforced his lead in the ICL Grandmaster chess tournament in Hastings yesterday with a solidly played draw in the seventh round. Grandmaster Speelman played the defence ingeniously and a hard fought struggle was agreed a draw on the fortieth move.

Paul Littlewood, the British champion, was having an even contest with the former world champion, Vassily Smyslov.

Scores at the end of round seven were: Kupreicik 5½, Littlewood 4½ and one adjourned, Andersson 4½, Rivas and Smyslov 3½ and one adjourned, Lein, Speelman and Taulbut 3½, Short 3 and one adjourned, Mestel 3, Christiansen, Chandler and Szabo 2½, Ree 1½.

Results in round seven: Andersson ½, Mestel ½, qp king's Indian def, 41 moves; Littlewood adj against Smyslov, qgd Moran variation (42); Kupreichik ½, Speelman ½, Caro Kann def (40); Christiansen 1, Ree 0, Ruy Lopez (46); Lein 1, Chandler 0, French def (35); Szabo 0, Taulbut 1, Reti opening (36); Short adj against Rivas, Sicilian def (42). Adjourned games results, round six: Mestel 1, Szabo 0; Rivas 1, Littlewood 0.

Latest wills

Sir Ronald Francis Roxburgh, QC, of Lincoln's Inn, a High Court judge from 1946 to 1960, left estate valued at £159,808 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Boam, Mrs Dora, of Kilburn, north London £214,308
Britton, Mrs Joyce Mary, of Golders Green, north London £219,035
Champneys, Mrs Agnes Loudon, of Tunbridge Wells £277,573
Grant, Mr Stewart Lewis, of Herne Bay £449,455
Haselfoot, Jean Dorothea Cameron, Gosport, Hampshire £260,825
Holt, Mr Alfred Nelson, of Bush Hill, north London £964,498

Canaletto exhibition

The current exhibition in The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, "Canaletto - Paintings, Drawings and Etchings from the Royal Collection", will end at 5.00pm on Sunday, February 28.

The next exhibition, "Kings and Queens - Paintings, Drawings, Miniatures, Sculpture and Portrait Medals from the Royal Collection", will open on Friday, April 30 at 11.00am.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Your Legal Queries: A Lawyer Writes

I thought that all Cabinet minutes could be released after 30 years, so why have they held on to the potentially embarrassing ones about Burgess and Maclean?

The legal position is quite clear on this. Under the Potentially Embarrassing Bits Act of 1976 Cabinet documents may be kept secret if it is in the public interest.

What does that mean — in the public interest?

A thing is in the public interest if it is thought best that the public should not know about it. The legal position is quite clear about this.

Under what Act?

I am afraid it would not be in the public interest to tell you that.

But who would it embarrass now if we learnt about Burgess and Maclean?

More people than you might imagine. Kim Philby for a start.

Surely it doesn't matter about embarrassing Kim Philby?

Not really, I suppose, although he was pretty high up and well respected, you know, and I always got on with him tremendously well. But once you start embarrassing a proven British agent living in Moscow, then it's on the cards that you might start embarrassing unproven British agents living quietly in retirement in Dorking.

Why Dorking?

Nice little place, in the country but near London, good reception from Moscow.

No, I mean, who are you thinking of, living in Dorking?

Under the Mastermind Act of 1972, I pass on that one.

Why are modern Cabinet ministers allowed to reveal Cabinet secrets as and when they happen?

Ah, that's quite different. Under the Accidental On Purpose Leak Act of 1969 the legal position is quite clear, that any Cabinet minister may reveal anything going on in the Cabinet at any time, as long as it is for the purpose of embarrassing the Prime Minister.

Isn't that rather hypocritical?

Certainly. But we don't call it that.

What do we call it?

The British political process.

Would it be possible to prosecute a modern Cabinet minister for leaking Cabinet secrets?

Only if he leaked them to a Russian newspaper, which he would not do.

Why not?

The money's terrible. Ah, Dorking — this is my station. Goodbye.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev D Addison, Priest in Charge of Clearwell and Newland with Redbrook, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of the new benefice of Newland with Redbrook and Clearwell, same diocese.

The Rev P M Berg, Vicar of Christ Church with Emmanuel, Clifton, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev J Brooks, Rector of Holbrook with Freston and Woolverstone, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Rector of Horringer with Ickworth, same diocese.

The Rev B G Carne, Vicar of Almondsbury and Rural Dean of Westbury and Severnside, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev D J Curry, Vicar of St Andrews Whitehall Park, Upper Holloway, diocese of London to be Priest in Charge of Heydon with Little Chishill and Great Chishill, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev J S-K Freston, Team Vicar in the Trunch Group of Parishes, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of West Winch, same diocese.

The Rev F E Gill, community relations officer in the diocese of London, to be Rector of St Lucy, diocese of Barbados.

The Rev P B Graham, Vicar of St Mary with St John the Evangelist, Aylesbury, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector of Elford, Lichfield, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev G Grant, Rector of Yate, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Canon R W Grayson, Vicar of Appleby, diocese of Carlisle, also to be Vicar of Ormside, same diocese.

The Rev T H Green, Priest in Charge of St Stephen, Willenhall, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Essington, same diocese.

The Rev J S Hall, Vicar of Athersley, diocese of Wakefield, to be member of the team at St Cecilia, Parson Cross, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev I Jackson, Assistant Curate of All Saints, Holbeach, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of Newsome, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev D C James, Anglican Chaplain at East Anglia University, Diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of St Mary, Ecclesfield, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev P J Maddex, Vicar of Codicote, diocese of St Albans to be Vicar of Great and Little Wymondley with Graveley and Chivesfield, same diocese.

The Rev C T Matthews, Vicar of St Johns, Greenside, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of Wetheral with Warwick, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev S J Matthews, Vicar of Thurcroft and Rural Dean of Laughton, diocese of Sheffield, to be Rector of Sprotborough, Doncaster, same diocese.

The Rev D C McKeeman, Lecturer at Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education, to be Rector of Silchester, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev A G Morton, Vicar of Swallowbeck, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector of Little Munden with Sacombe, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev K Palmer, Vicar of Foulridge, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of Bare, same diocese.

The Rev D L Parkinson, Priest in Charge of Kingswood and Alderley and Hillesley, diocese of Gloucester, to be Rector of the new benefice of Kingswood with Alderley and Hillesley, same diocese.

The Rev J C Pearch, Vicar of Warmley and Syston, and Rural Dean of Bitton, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev B D Roderick, Vicar of St Barnabas, Sutton, diocese of Southwark, to be Rector of Burstow, same diocese.

The Rev R C H Saunders, Priest in Charge of Colerne and North Wraxall, and Rural Dean of Chippenham, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev A D Sherratt, Asst Curate of Seaford Parish Church, diocese of Chichester, to be Chaplain of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Head of the Religious Studies Department, diocese of Winchester.

Canon D A Southward, Vicar of Cresby Ravensworth, diocese of Carlisle, also to be Vicar of Asby and Bolton, same diocese.

The Rev C L Sutch, Rector of Brinkworth with Dauntsey and Rural Dean of Malmesbury, diocese of Bristol, also to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev W H Thomson-Glover, Priest in Charge of Sherston Magna with Easton Grey and Luckington with Alderton, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of the said united benefice, same diocese.

The Rev A M G Wells, Priest in Charge of Odell and Pavenham, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector of Odell and Vicar of Pavenham in plurality, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev D B Griffith, Priest in Charge of Bradfield, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on May 26.

The Rev F E Nichols, Licensed Minister to the Conventional District of Holy Cross, Marsh Farm, Luton, diocese of St Albans, resigned on November 30.

Law Report January 5 1982 Divisional Court

Writing does not invalidate ballot paper

Ruffle v Rogers and Another
Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Mais
[Judgment delivered December 21]

A ballot paper in a local election which had the name and party of the candidate handwritten on it was valid as it was not marked in such a way that the identity of the voter could be determined from it. The validity of four ballot papers which had been excluded substantially affected the result of the election as there would have been an equality of votes if they had been counted.

The petitioner, the Liberal candidate, Mr Rodney Gerald Ruffle, in an agreed special case sought a declaration from the Divisional Court that the local government election for Alphington and St Thomas, Devon, held on May 7, 1981 in which the first respondent, the Conservative candidate, Mr Dudley James Rogers was elected, was void and a new election be held.

Mr Ian Karsten for the petitioner; Mr Michael Tugendhat for the first respondent; Mr Michael J. Burrell for the returning officer; Mr Clive Nicholls for the DPP.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that on May 7 the Conservative candidate was elected with 1,519 votes. The Liberal candidate had 1,517 votes. There were nine rejected ballot papers of which four were rejected for reasons relevant to the present case in that they were held to be void as they did not bear the official mark. Of the four votes, one was for the Conservative candidate and three for the Liberal candidate.

Of the valid votes for the Liberal candidate one had unsuccessfully been challenged by the Conservative candidate on the ground that instead of a cross opposite the candidate's name the voter had written the words "Ruffle — Liberal". If all the votes, the one challenged and the four uncounted, were valid then there would have been a tie.

This was the first time the court had to consider the effect of a tie, and since 1910 the first time since the use of handwriting on a ballot slip had been challenged in the High Court.

At the count on May 7 the deputy returning officer was called upon to adjudicate on the ballot paper marked "Ruffle-Liberal". The Liberal candidate contended that it was a valid vote and the Conservative candidate contended it was invalid. No grounds for the contentions were given. It was held to be a valid vote for the Liberal candidate.

On July 9 the Conservative candidate contested the validity of the vote and sought an inspection of the ballot paper. He contended that the ballot paper was marked in such a way that the voter could be identified, and that he was able to recognize the handwriting as that of Mr Richard Red. A second inspection established that that was not the identity of the voter as alleged.

The relevant statutory provision was the Local Elections (Principle Areas) Rules (SI 1973 No 79) rule 43(1) which provided: "Any ballot paper . . . (c) on which anything is written or marked by which the voter can be identified . . . shall . . . be void and not counted".

However, rule 43(3) provided: "A ballot paper on which a vote is marked - (a) elsewhere than in the proper place; or (b) otherwise than by means of a cross; or (c) by more than one mark; shall not by reason thereof be deemed void . . . if an intention that the vote shall be one for one or other of the candidates clearly appears and the way the paper is marked does not itself identify the voter . . . ."

On behalf of the Liberal candidate it was submitted that in considering that type of question the court ought to proceed along the general principle as expressed in *Gloucester (Cirencester)* ((1893) 4 O'M&H 194) that the intention of the voter was paramount and the law should be applied liberally.

The ballot paper was valid on the ground that the way it was marked did not of itself identify the voter. The case of *Woodward v Sarson* ((1874) LR 10 CP 733) which decided that a handwritten vote was invalid, should no longer be regarded as good authority. It had been followed since with some reluctance.

That case was decided at a time when it was important to preserve the identity of the voter as there could be some degree of intimidation or penalty if a person did not vote a particular way where a partial interest was involved.

The returning officer supported those contentions and argued that the deputy returning officer was right to admit the vote because the handwriting did not identify the voter.

In his Lordship's view, once the handwriting was on the ballot paper no amount of subsequent investigation made any difference. The handwriting of the voter must be capable of leading to the identity of that voter for the vote to be invalid.

The burden of proof was on the objector who had to show that not only might the voter be identified but that he could be identified. In his Lordship's view there was no doubt that the returning officer had acted correctly by admitting the vote. The court approved of the criticism of the ancient decision of *Woodward*.

The returning officer admitted that the officer or clerk at the poll omitted the official stamp from the four ballot papers in breach of his official duty. However, he submitted that the election was substantially held in accordance with the law as to elections: see *Morgan v Simpson* ([1975] 1 QB 151). Save for the omission there would have been an equality of votes. His Lordship took the same view, that there had been a breach by the polling clerk and had to decide whether the rejection of those votes had effected the result.

Counsel for the Conservative candidate had submitted that the introduction of the four excluded votes led not to a result but a tie. He said that it was not a result because it did not produce an election candidate.

However, his Lordship, as before, turned to the returning officer for assistance who submitted that the answer was to be found in rule 45 which provided that where there was an equality of votes the returning officer had to decide by lot. The person in whose favour the lot was cast received an extra vote.

A tie was a result because if one applied rule 45 it followed automatically that there would be a successful candidate. His Lordship accepted the returning officer's contentions. The result of the election was effected to the extent that there would have been a tie but for the rejected papers.

With regard to the questions for the opinion of the High Court: the ballot paper marked "Ruffle-Liberal" was valid. If the vote marked on the ballot paper was validly counted, rejecting it for want of the official mark did effect the result of the election. The election was substantially conducted in accordance with the law as to elections. The election was void that in respect of ordering a fresh election it had been argued by the successful Conservative candidate that it would be unreasonable to order a fresh election. However, it would be unjust to leave the election result as it was so a fresh election should be held.

Mr Justice Mais agreed.

Solicitors: Kenwright & Cox for Crosse & Crosse, Exeter; Penningtons for Ford, Simey & Ford, Exeter; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Solicitor for Devon County; Treasury Solicitor.

Another 'last' for Britain, page 13

Business News

THE TIMES TUESDAY JANUARY 5 1982



Washing machines lead big sales rush

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Larger domestic electrical appliances are selling well, particularly in the January sales. This is the first sign for more than a year of an improvement in this depressed manufacturing sector.

It appears to be part of a picture of heavy spending reported by many retailers after the first week of the January sales.

Washing machine sales are exceptionally bouyant, according to Mr David Johnson, chief executive of the Rumbelow's chain. Price cuts of around 10 per cent in domestic appliances at Rumbelow's have kept up the sales volumes.

Sears Holdings' department stores, including Selfridges and the Lewis's chain, have had improved sales of domestic appliances before Christmas and in the past week. John Lewis Partnership's 18 stores also report steady sales of larger appliances and the 70 Debenhams stores reported good sales.

Zanussi, the Italian makers which now has a boosted sales operation in Britain, said the normal seasonal lull in orders had not appeared. Once retailers have stocked for Christmas and the January sales, there is usually a tailing off in orders.

Luton-based Electrolux, part of Sweden's Electrolux AB, is now back on full-time working except in a small part of its factory. There is less short-time working among a number of other manufacturers although Hoover said there was a fall-off in orders in mid-November

But Hoover is expecting that overall in 1981 these will have been a marginal increase on 1980 sales, with this year expected to show further improvements.

The effect of the increased sales over the past few weeks has not yet fed back in orders to Electrolux, but the factory re-opened only yesterday after the holidays. Mr John Redman, the company's British chief said "Reports so far indicate improved sales, particularly of the more expensive ranges, so we have hopes of replavcement orders this month."

Retailers have been surprised at the volume of sales last week because it was feared the almost year-long sales in the High Streets would have blunted the edge of the traditional January sales.

Rumbelow's claimed its pre-Christmas sales were up between 15 and 17 per cent compared with last year, with only about 5 per cent inflation to net out. In the past week sales have been truly remarkable,said Mr Johnson, with the demand continuing for video cassette recorders and television sets. He said more business was done last week than in the week before Christmas according to initial returms.

Gill may vote for his own cash pay-off



By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation could help vote himself a record £750,000 golden handshake.

It emerged last night that legal oponion is still divided over whether Mr Gill, 62, who was dismissed from his £100,000 a year job last August, would be able to cast the 15 per cent voting share he still holds in favour of a package which would give him £560,000 for loss of office, £72,823 worth of pension and the option to buy a £275,000 company house for £165,822. One legal opinion is that as Mr Gill is no longer a director of the company, he is free to use his shareholding as he sees fit. But even if he abstains, the ACC board has sufficient support to vote through the £560,000 compensation for loss of office. Lord Grade has already told shareholders that directors — believed to be himself, Mr Louis Michael, Mr Louis Benjamin and Mr Norman Collins — have pledged their 45.3 per cent shareholding in his favour for Friday's special shareholders' meeting.

It is understood there is sufficient backing to gain approval for the second resolution which allows him to buy the freehold of the company-owned house.

Although not admitted, ACC has conducted a thorough poll taking the most pessimistic view and says it will still emerge with a majority for the compensation package.

The board however will not have the backing of at least one director and near 10 per cent shareholder, Lord Matthews. He disclosed at the weekend that he would vote against the compensation payment and added last night: "I don't know who else will vote against. It's a foregone conclusion anyway. It was just my view. I have not done any lobbying."

Meanwhile, Mr Gill's payment is still under fire from the National Association of Pension Funds, the financial institutions, which speak for about 8 per cent of the non-voting shares.

They are still taking counsel's opinion on whether they can petition the High Court under Section 75 of the 1980 Companies Act which allows any shareholder the right to petition the courts on the grounds that a company's affairs are being or have been conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial.

The pension funds are expected to announce this afternoon whether they are to take any court action.

The institutions have been highly critical of ACC since the group announced a net £7m loss last year and recently disclosed it had lost £8m pre-tax for the first six months of its financial year.

Lord Grade owns 27 per cent of the ACC votes. The board could decide to reshuffle the shareholding, with the permission of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, but only when a new director is appointed to the board. That will happen towards the end of February when ACC names its new finance director. His appointment has been confirmed but so far ACC has declined to name him.

ICCH sale clears way for new market

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Trustee Savings Bank has agreed in principle to sell the International Commodities Clearing House for £51m to a consortium of clearing banks.

The deal, which will be effective from November 30, 1981, brings to an end more than three months' haggling over the price and removed an important obstacle to the opening of the London Financial Futures Exchange, which wants to use the ICCH's clearing facilities.

The consortium comprises the big four, Barclays, Midland, Lloyds and National Westminster, with Williams & Glyn's. Their shareholdings have yet to be finalized but Williams & Glyn's is likely to have half the shareholding of the others.

The sale was negotiated in consultation with the Bank of England, which has the non-statutory role of monitoring the London commodities markets and wanted the ICCH ownership transferred to the clearing banks to ensure solid financial backing. This is because the ICCH guarantees contracts traded under its roof and the level of business could eventually rise considerably when the financial futures market gets under way.

ICCH made pretax profits of £9.2m in the year to June 1981, compared with £8.4m the previous year. Profits tend to be volatile however, with the level of commodity trading and slipped from £4.9m to £1.6m in 1978.

It will have net tangible assets of £15m — equal to its share capital — after paying out £4.9m retained profit to the Trustee Savings Bank by way of dividends. That was part of the deal.

The Trustee Savings Bank originally acquired the ICCH when it bought the finance house United Dominion Trust for £110m last March. It said then that it would be disposing of all UDT's interests not related to instalment credit activities in Britain and Ireland.



John Reardon

Jubilant Ryton workers push out the Horizon

Talbot's British Horizon rolls out at Ryton

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot's Ryton car plant near Coventry returned to full five-day working yesterday after 16 months as the first British-built Horizon left the assembly line.

Peugeot — Talbot's French parent group — has been persuaded to build the Horizon in Britain because of a remarkable 40 per cent improvement in productivity and quality at Ryton over the past two years.

The car will fill the gap which has existed in Talbot's range since Sunbeam production ceased last spring with the closure of its loss-making Linwood, Renfrewshire, plant. The Sunbeam was Talbot's main fleet car. The imported French-built Horizon was not acceptable to companies eager to buy British vehicles.

Talbot has already received advance orders worth over £12m for the Ryton Horizon which is 60 per cent (by value) British sourced. The biggest order has come from Tupperware. Around 1,200 Horizons worth about £5m will be delivered this year. British Telecom has also ordered 775 Horizons and 175 Solaras worth over £4.3m.

Mr George Turnbull, chairman and managing director of Talbot UK, said: "The introduction of Horizon to Britain means much more to this company's future than just another car. It is the first tangible indication that Peugeot is so impressed with our dramatic improvement that it is prepared to invest money here at a time of recession and when it has plenty of spare capacity at Poissy, the French plant where the Horizon was originally introduced."

The next big hurdle facing Talbot UK is Friday's meeting with the unions to discuss the company's 7½ per cent pay offer.

Councillors fly out in battle for Nissan

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A civic delegation from Humberside flew to Tokyo yesterday in another attempt to persuade the Nissan motor company to build its proposed £300m British car plant near Immingham.

The visit, by four county concillors and two council officials, comes after Nissan's promise to make a decision on the project early this year.

Competition is now expected to intensify among development corporations and local authorities in Wales and the North of England, hoping for the factory.

Humberside, however, remains a clear favourite. The Japanese have selected a potential site in the North and the most likely is between Grimsby and Immingham with its deep-water port.

Councillor Michael Wheaton, leader of Humberside County Council, said: "This is a possibility which comes only once on a lifetime. If we did nothing and the factory went elsewhere we would be accused of neglectong our duty to stimulate the economy."

The visit, he added, would cost about £10,000 but the Nissan investment would create direct and indirect jobs for 12,000 poeple and inject £250m a year into the Humberside economoy.

Pound boosted by firm interest rates

By Frances Williams

The pound began 1982 trading on a confident note yesterday, buoyed by high domestic interest rates. It gained strongly on both the dollar and continental currencies during the day before declining from its peak levels in late London trading.

At one point the pound rose to $1.9375, 2¼ cents above Thursday's closing level, before ending the day with a gain of 1.65 cents at $1.9265, the highest for nearly 4 weeks. The index measuring its wider international value finished 0.4 up at 91.3, also a four-week high, after reaching 91.5 at midday.

The likelihood of continuing firm United Kingdom interest rates underpinned sterling's strength. Conditions in the London money markets are expected to be very tight over the coming weeks as huge sums of money flow into Exchequer coffers. The peak tax gathering season has just begun and in addition several billion pounds of tax owing from the civil service dispute remain to be collected.

In January alone some analysts believe that there could be a £2,000m to £3,000m shortage in the money markets, putting severe upward pressure on short-term interest rates. However, the Bank of England yesterday more than relieved an estimated shortage of £350m. It provided funds totalling £414m by buying bills at 14 ⅜ per cent.

Despite the Bank's intervention the cost of seven-day money, which is a critical influence on clearing bank base rates, jumped ⅜ per cent to 15¼ per cent. But the present 14½ per cent base rate will not be seriously threatened unless seven-day rates top 15½ per cent. Rates for longer periods eased fractionally yesterday.

Today's provisional money supply figures for December are widely predicted to show a disappointing ½ to 1 per cent rise on the month, making it practically certain that the Government cannot meet its money supply target. This provides a further reason for expecting interest rates to remain high.

In contrast, expectations that American interest rates are on the way down again after end-year seasonal pressures led to a sharp fall in Eurodollar deposit rates early yesterday.

Three-month rates dropped by nearly ½ a percentage point at one stage. But these falls were trimmed later when the key United States federal funds rate began trading at around 13¼ per cent, well above pre-Christmas levels of 12 to 12½

BP sells travel subsidiary

By Our Commercial Editor

British Petroleum is to sell Rankin Kuhn, its travel agency subsidiary, to Thomas Cook in a deal thought to be worth around £1.5m. A management buy-out was put to the company but was turned down.

Thomas Cook yesterday said very few redundancies were expected among the 265-strong workforce since all staff are being retained at Rankin Kuhn branches and their airport establishments. Rankin Kuhn has a dozen retail outlets including one in West Germany.

BP bought the travel agency in 1965 mainly to have an in-house arrangement for its own travel requirements. A third of Rankin Kuhn £35m annual turnover is accounted for by BP business.

The Rankin Kuhn name will gradually disappear after Thomas Cook takes over. The deal is subject to contract. Cook's has been pursuing a policy of expansion and currently has 180 agency outlets plus another 70 offering currency exchange facilities. Cook's has 1,000 offices world-wide in 145 countries.

For the time being Rankin Kuhn's tours programme will continue to be operated by Rankin Kuhn.

Film shares suspended

By Paul Maidment

American Communications Industries, Hollywood troubled low-budget film-maker and distributor, yesterday became the first company on London's Unlisted Securities Market to have its quotation suspended.

This was at ACI's request pending an announcement of a capital reconstruction. Bankers Trust, the New York bank, has been working on schemes to convert into equity ACI's debts, which analysts believe could now approach $20m (£11m).

The shares, which had not been traded for several months, were last marked at $4 for $5 common stock and at $33 for $100 convertible income notes.

ACI, which was started by Mr Michael Leone a Beverly Hills lawyer, raised $10.5m when it was brought to the London market.

Stock Markets

FT Index 522.3 down 8.1
FT Gilts 62.34 down 0.03
FT All Share 310.10 down 3.02
Bargains 13,503

Sterling

$1.9265 up 1.65 cent
Index 91.3 up 0.4
New York: $1.9360

Dollar

Index 106.4 down 0.5
DM 2.2422 down 163 pts

Gold

$395.50 down $4.50
New York: $403.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15 11/16-15 13/16
3 mth Euro $13 5/16-13 7/16
6 mth Euro $14 5/16-14 7/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Beaumont Prop	5p to 135p
Borthwick T	1p to 15p
Bowthorpe Hgs	8p to 186p
Brit & Comm	5p to 328p
Gt Univ Stores	5p to 438p
Hawkins & Tn	3p to 25p
Jarvis J	11p to 222p
Lawrence W	4p to 134p
M[illegible] Grp	2p to 19p
[illegible]ford Knit	2p to 42p
[illegible]bles G H	12p to 242p
SGB Grp	8p to 140p
Standard Tel	5p to 440p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	12p to 661p
Barlow Rand	12p to 426p
Barton Group	2p to 29p
Cons Gold Flds	10p to 477p
French T	10p to 90p
GEC	15p to 815p
[illegible]rison Cros	13p to 762p
[illegible]dine M'son	10p to 175p
Sentrust	13p to 405p
Stone Platt	1½p to 14p
Trust Secs	13p to 320p
Tube Invest	8p to 122p

41 tankers scrapped

Forty-one supertankers totalling almost 10 million tons deadweight were sold for scrapping during 1981, according to the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners.

The organization's secretariat said the 41 vessels of the so-called first generation VLCC tankers included four of the size between 150,000 and 200,000 tons, 35 between 200,000 tons and two of more than 250,000 tons.

Independent tanker owners scrapped 26 large tankers totalling 5.6 million tons. The tankers were registered in Liberia (16), Britain (8), Japan (7), Greece (4), France (3), Kuwait (2) and Denmark (1).

Among state-owned supertankers controlled by oil companies, including BP, Exxon, Shell and Texaco, 15 vessels aggregating 3.3 million tons were scrapped last year.

Petrovit move to raise cash

Petrovit, a company formed to buy oil and gas producing property in the United States, announced yesterday that it is raising a minimum of $10.5m and a maximum of $14.5m through a private placing of its $1 ordinary shares. The placing, handled by brokers Panmure Gordon, will remain open until January 22.

The company will explore three blocks in Galveston Bay, off Texas, and if successful, will apply for a dealing facility or listing on the Stock Exchange.

£25m tours deficit

A total of 10.5 million visitors came to the UK in the first 10 months of 1981, a 9 per cent decrease over the same period in 1980. Visitors abroad from the United Kingdom rose by 10 per cent to 17.37 million during the same period.

The travel account showed a £25m deficit in October, the latest month for which Department of Trade figures are available, with foreign visitors spending £300 in Britain (an increase of 27 per cent over October 1980), and UK resident spending £325m abroad (a 25 per cent increase).

The number of visitors overseas by UK residents increased to all areas, with those to the EEC countries up by 26 per cent. North American visitors to Britain increased 6 per cent, and those from other Western European countries by 7 per cent.

£30,000 for new market seat

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is expected to charge at least £30,000 a seat when it advertises applications for the second tranche of seats on January 14. In the first round 215 seats were allowed at £20,000 each. The higher price now being charged reflects the reduced risks participants run now that plans for the market are well advanced. Premises at the Royal Exchange are being fitted out and trading is expected to start in September.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Hanson appoints new chief at Berec

Hanson Trust, which last week won a four month battle for control of Berec the battery makers, has appointed Mr Anthony Alexander, 41, the chief executive of its United Kingsom industrial division to be Berec's new chairman.

Mr Alexander is a chartered accountant who joined Hanson in 1971 as company secretary, then moved into general management. He replaces Mr Colin Stapleton, who led the Berec board's resistance to the Hanson bid.

Mr Stapleton will continue as managing director of Berec. Another senior Hanson executive, Mr David Snowdon, also a chartered accountant and the company's financial controller has been appointed to the board.

In a statement to shareholders Mr Stapleton said yesterday that directors strongly recommended acceptance of the £100m Hanson offer without delay.

Hanson launched its bid for Berec last September after accumulating a shareholding of 15 per cent over the spring and summer. Its initial bid valued Berec at £73m and was accompanied by a strong criticism of the Berec management's past performance.

A rival bid by Thomas Tilling, which valued Berec at £89m, forced Hanson to increase its offer to around £100m. This was unconditionally accepted on December 23 and, according to Hanson at December 30 it had received accceptances for 56 per cent of the ordinary share capital.

Anti-marketeers warned

A British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, would be a disaster for our industry, according to a study commissioned by the European League for Economic Cooperation on investment in the United Kingdom.

Its author, Mr. Kenneth Fleet, says that if such a decision were to be made it would be a political act and not an ecomonic judgment.

The only alternative to membership of the Community would be the creation lf a siege economy on the Soviet pattern, said Mr Fleet.

£187m order

Biwater Shellabear, of Dorking, has won a £187m contract to provide water supply systems to 94 towns and villages in Nigeria.

Export drive

Thousands of exporters backed by the British Overseas Trade Board, are to exhibit their goods at trade fairs in 30 countries.

World Bank fees rising

World Bank directors will vote at a closed meeting today on a recommendation by Mr A. W. Clausen, president, for increases in the fees it charges poor countries for loans to raise their living standards. The 21 directors, representing 145 member governments, are expected to agree with no more than minor changes.

Future loans are expected to be made for as long as 50 years to the poorest countries which will have to pay an annual charge of 1 per cent, instead of the present 0.75 per cent. The loans are used for building roads and dams, and improving schools and farming. Though the change seems small, it could raise the total cost of a $100m loan by $1m — an important sum to a poor country.

No other interest is paid on such loans, which are granted by the bank's International Development association.

There will be a rise to 1 per cent of the 0.75 per cent the World Bank itself now charges as a committment fee on loans to countries somewhat better off. Such loans granted these days also require the borrower to pay interest at 11.6 per cent a year.

TODAY

UK official reserves (December); London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-December); Capital issues and redemptions during December. Company results: Pleasurama (final).

Recession spreads to more US industries

□ The United States recession worsened in December, with continued deterioration in new orders, production levels, capital spending and employment, according to a monthly survey by a purchasing managers' group.

The recession also spread to more industries and regions that had not been affected before, Mr Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Managers' business survey committee, said in New York yesterday.

The association's December membership survey of 225 industrial companies found that purchasing managers stepped up liquidation at the expense of production. Also 46 per cent of members said production was lower, compared with 40 per cent of members in November.

The number of managers reporting lower employment rose to 41 per cent from 36 per cent in November. The rate of decline was slowing a bit since September's big crop, "But overall the (job) situation is the worst in over six years", the association's report added.

Space-Age engine

□ Suzu and Kyoto Ceramics have displayed a car powered by a space-age ceramic engine that they said consumes 38 per cent less fuel than conventional engines. The experimental car, using a three-cylinder, 2,000cc diesel engine, was unveiled in Tokyo and the designers said the engine was of an entirely new type which did not need a cooling system.

Oil revenues drop

□ Norwegian oil revenues from 1982 to 1985, will be about 40,000m kroner (£3,389m) less than previously anticipated, Mr Kaare Willoch, Prime Minister, warned. The revised 1982 national budget targets total state revenues this year of $18,550m (£9,763m). Norway's national income this year generally would also be lower than 1981.

Minimum wage rise

□ The French statutory minimum wage has increased by 2.2 per cent with effect from January 1 to 18.15 francs an hour from 17.76 francs, its level since November 1.

Euro-Steel fall

□ November steel production in the European Commmunity, excluding Greece, fell 1.6 per cent from October, but was up 8.7 per cent in the year, the Community's statistical agency Eurostat, said in Brussels yesterday.

Fuel subsidy ends

□ Indonesia has slashed domestic fuel subsidies and increased petrol and oil prices by an average of 68 per cent.

Swiss reserves

□ Foreign currency reserves of the Swiss National Bank rose 936.7m Swiss francs to 25,495m francs during the two-weeks ending on December 31, 1981, the bank reported yesterday.

Refinery record

□ The Bahrain Sitra refinery had a record output of 259,000 barrels a day in 1981, the Gulf News Agency said yesterday.

UAE crude output

□ The United Arab Emirates produced a daily average of 1.4 million barrels of crude during 1981, a Petroleum Ministry report said in Abu Dhabi yesterday. It also showed that the 1981 production was 15 per cent below the 1980 rate.

Chinese imports

□ Chinese imports of heavy industrial products dropped last year while purchases of agricultural goods, consumer items and raw materials for light industry rose significantly, the *People's Daily* newspaper said in Peking yesterday.

Europe go-ahead to £700m state aid for steel

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 4

The European Commision has authorized the payment of state aid worth £700m to the ailing steel industries of Belgium, France and Italy.

But it has made the grants subject to strict conditions including plant closures in the case of Belgium.

The Commission is allowing the Belgian Goverment to give a package of aid measures worth £139m to Cockerill-Sambre, the loss making group based in the French speaking south of the country.

To enable the company to survive the first months of 1982 it will be allowed to convert debts of Belgian Fr 5,200m into capital and will be lent Fr 4,100m by the state.

Cockerill-Sambre will also be allowed to draw on a Fr850m loan from the European Coal and Steel Community to help finance three investment projects in the Charleroi and Liege regions. But in return, the Belgian Government has agreed to the closure of two mills in Charleroi with an annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes of long products and two blast furnaces in Liege.

In France, the Commission has authorized the granting of Fr4,430m (about £408m) of emergency aid to the Usinor and Sacilor companies on condition that the government begin talks with the Brussels authorities on a restructuring programme for the French steel industry before the end of March.

The commision has also promised to crack down on the companies if they fail to keep to Europe's minimum price arrangements and has made sure that the French Goverment will keep the companies within the production quotas of the EEC anti-crisis plan for steel.

The Italian Government will be allowed to raise the capital of the Finsider company by Lire 350,000m (£153m). Finsider was reported today to have made a loss of Lire 2,000,000m last year and the Commission is making the urgently needed capital injection subject to a reduction of 130,000 tonnes a year in the company's hot rolling capacity.

The conditions imposed by the Commission are part of its policy to gain control over the granting of state aids in the European steel industry. But the Brussels authorities are for the first time laying stress on the need for companies to keep to Europe's pricing discipline.

Both the Belgian and French steel industries are at the centre of United States complaints that EEC steel has been dumped on United States markets and the conditions being attached to the aids are probably intended to show the administration in Washington that Brussels is doing its best to prevent such practices.

Video cassette pack to cut cost of home films

By Our Industrial Staff

The cost of making a home movie is expected to drop, possibly by a factor of 30, as a result of an agreement expected to be signed this year between five of the world's leading video manufacturers.

Tape for video cameras will cost no more than $4 (£2.07) an hour compared with its rival, 8mm sound film, which costs nearly $3 a minute.

The agreement to be signed by Matsushita, Hitachi, Sony, the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) and the Dutch company Philips will provide video cameras with a standard cassette between two and four hours long.

The companies, according to reports in the Tokyo daily newspaper Asahi, have already agreed on the length of the recording time, which could be the first step towards standardisation.

Three systems of video recording are in use, developed by Sony, Philips and JVC. The agreement will concern only the video camera cassettes, but it should have a revolutionary impact on the technology.

The cameras could cost about $800, but no film processing is required and the tape can be played back instantly.

It is hoped that the greement will form the basis of discussions which will include tape speed and the format used by the video recorders themselves. At present, more than 90 per cent of the world's recorders are made in Japan.

100,000 more robots on the move

By Clive Cookson

Japan produced 100,000 industrial robots in 1981, worth a total of 100,000m yen (£240m), according to the Yano Economic Research Institution of Tokyo.

The institute's new report on the Japanese robot industry projects a 27 per cent annual growth rate, with production reaching 255,000m yen by 1985, of which (a surprisingly modest) 20,000m yen will be exported.

The study, which is based on a survey of 68 Japanese robot manufacturers, exports particularly rapid growth in so-called flexible manuufacturing systems—fully automated factories—and, on a simpler level, in low-cost component handling robots. The latter dip into a bin of parts, select one, and put it in the right place for the next stage of assembly of processing.

Tokyo. — Some Japanese fear that an increasing use of industrial robots will lead to higher unemployment, a newspaper survey said. The *Mainichi Shimbun* interviewed 3,000 people aged over 20 and found 67 per cent thought robots and office automation would lead to loss of jobs.

General Motors top seller hit by slump and imports

Chevrolet car sales tumble

Detroit, Jan 4.—Sales of Chevrolet cars, the fleet leader for General Motors, last year slipped a further 15 per cent from their poor 1980 figures. The fall in sales was the highest by any United States car.

For the first time in recent memory, a Chevrolet has not been the top-selling United States car week after week. Chevrolet dealers, once among the industry's healthiest and wealthiest, have been closing up shop as profits have slowed or stalled.

One of every five cars sold in the United States is still a Chevrolet, but it used to be one in every four. Imports, which used to account for one car sale in five, now take nearly one in three. Chevrolet's latest challenge to the imports, the compact Cavalier, has never recovered from ots poor start last May, and inport dealers do not consider it serious competition.

GM officials are concerned, with good reason. Chevrolet has traditionally accounted for more than half of GM's U.S. car and truck sales and a substantial share of its profits.

With three vehicle-assembly plants and 23 component factories, 73,000 employees, 5,800 dealers and 1980 sales of 2.2 million cars and trucks, Chevrolet alone would have ranked No. 12 among U.S. corporations in volume in 1980. The entire GM was No. 3, Ford's No. 6 and Chrysler No. 32.

Accordingly, GM is trying to bail out its flagship. Mr F. James McDonald, GM's president, last summer presided over a day-long conference of Chevrolet's problems with dealer representatives. After careful study, GM has begun channeling extra help to Chevrolet in marketing, engineering styling and pricing.

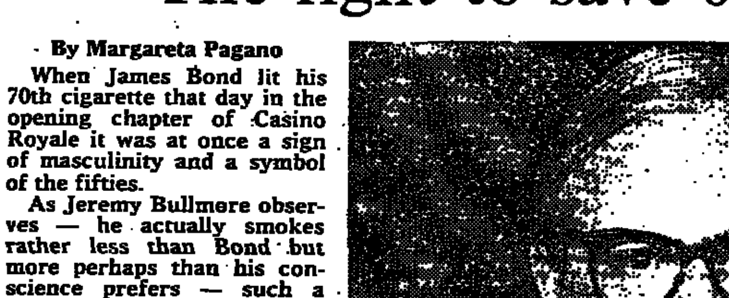
"We're doing some fine-tuning," says Mr Robert B. Smith, GM's chairman. Dealers and Chevrolet officials say such steps are starting to help, but nobody expects the division's deep-rooted problems to disappear quickly.

Chevrolet's most obvious problem is the two-year-old economic slump. Car sales have plunged disastrously for the whole industry, but Chevrolet has suffered more than some others because its generally lower-income clientiele has been hurt the most.

At the same time, competition has grown fiercer than ever. "Being the largest in the industry, we're the target for everybody," Mr Robert D. Lund, a GM vice president and Cheverolet general manager says.

Meanwhile Chevrolet officials say they are trying to reestablish Chevrolet's pricing advantage by holding the line on prices while the other divisions raise theirs.

"With the new products we have coming — both cars and trucks - we're very optimistic for 1982, Chevrolet dealers will begin selling a sleek new sporty Camaro and new front-drive intermediates. Chevrolet also has high hopes for a small pickup introduced last autumn. Mr Lund predicts that Chevrolet will sell 2.9 million cars and trucks in the model year ending September, up from 2.3 million in 1981.



Mr Ken Winter at work with his British-built Possum

InfoTech will aid disabled

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Information Technology Year was officially launched yesterday as the Year of the Disabled ended with a display in London of microelectronic equipment designed for the disabled.

One man who has benefited from the concept of the two years is Mr Ken Winter who works as a cost and management accountant from his home in Bath despite having suffered from multiple sclerosis for 20 years. His British-built microelectronic Possum allows him to run his own business by giving him the facilities to type, dial and receive telephone calls and even open and close doors. A coded typewriter is able to translate, through a blowpipe, all the necessary commands. Other facilities on the unit allows Mr Winter to perform calculations, store and process information and communicate with similar other units.

The device represents the type of product expected to be encouraged by the campaign this year. Over £80m has been allocated by the Government over the next four years in encouraging research and development in microelectronic products and promote the benefits of Information Technology.

This month the Information Technology Year campaign will have separate regional launches in Scotland, London and the South East, the North West, the East, the West Midlands, the North East and Northern Ireland.

Exhibitions are to take place each month around the country illustrating the uses of microelectronics in business and the home. The campaign will be coordinated by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, and a team of advisers.

The Times will publish a special report on Information Technology on January 14.

Marketing and advertising

The fight to save 007 from nanny

By Margareta Pagano

When James Bond lit his 70th cigarette that day in the opening chapter of Casino Royale it was at once a sign of masculinity and a symbol of the fifties.

As Jeremy Bullmore observes — he actually smokes rather less than Bond but more perhaps than his conscience prefers — such a sequence would be inconceivable in any literature of the eighties.

"To study the clues as to what has happened in those three decades to reach the prevailing wisdom of today that smoking is so anti-social would be fascinating," Mr Bullmore says. "Perhaps in 100 years time people will look back and wonder how we ever indulged."

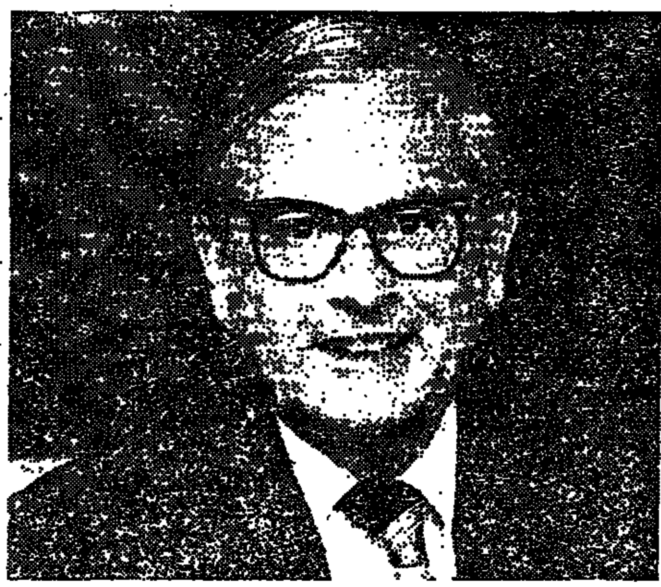
But for the moment he urges that the principle of competitive persuasion rules. "Any infringement of the individual's choice would be intolerable by a centralized corporate body and lead to nannyism. So long as people are aware of the dangers — and they are — and there is no conspiracy of silence on the part of the media or medical world, then I believe it is more dangerous, and presumptuous, that people could be told what to do."

It is a topic which is sure to take up rather more of his musing now that Mr Bullmore has taken over as chairman of the Advertising Association, bringing with him a considerable reputation as the acceptable face of advertising.

There is no secret over the AA's displeasure at recent attempts by government and pressure groups to bring in legislation to ban tobacco advertising.

And only a few weeks ago the AA looked as though it had won a minor battle when Sir George Young, an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, was reshuffled to rumours of pressures from the tobacco industry.

This led to speculation that legislation to replace the present two-year voluntary agreement, which runs out in July, looks increasingly unlikely.



Bullmore: danger of telling people what to do

Mr Bullmore is not so sure. "I don't think the AA exactly went out and drowned itself in Babycham but it would, after reaching a consensus view, probably do what it could to prevent a ban."

Irrespective of who is in office, he doubts very much the conspiracy theory that the tobacco behemoths forced the Government's hand, or that public opinion over the issue has diminished. The anti-smoking campaigners claim a substantial majority, should MPs be allowed a free vote.

While describing himself as still an outsider to the machinations of the AA, Mr Bullmore sees enormous value in what can be done to stir debate, produce facts and lobby. The sub-committee set up earlier in the year still exists to fight a ban.

He cites a recent finding by the AA that a ban would deprive consumers of important product information. "In fact, if there has been any influence this year, it has been price which has accounted for the decline in consumption. In countries with a ban it has been shown more people smoke non-filter and high tar brands."

The logical extension, Mr Bullmore adds, would be to stop tobacco sales altogether, which puts us again on the way to the nanny society. But it is a grey area and he does see the AA responsible for some form of moral focus.

With his dry, self-effacing wit, Mr Bullmore's persuasive skills are strong in the advertising world, built on his 26 years with the leading agency, J. Walter Thompson, where he is chairman.

He says that there has been a change from a few years ago when advertising costs were lost in the bottom corner and not treated as investment. Advertising means that a company is putting its name and responsibility behind a product and this must be the best consumer and quality control guarantee there is.

"When everything is right there can be no better because no one is going to tell me that consumers buy something they do not want.

"If they do they won't buy it a second time, and then there is room for a second producer to come forward."

Mr Bullmore approaches his stint at the AA with a sense of light foreboding, but regards is as an honour, too.

Bell's tolling for whisky price-cutters

By Our Commercial Editor

The path of the manufacturer who pitches his product upmarket, with the price advantage that implies, does not alway run smooth. Arthur Bell & Sons, the Perth distiller which is market leader in Scotch, is learning this lesson.

Bell's has never looked back since the Distillers Company took Johnny Walker Red Label off the British market. Bell's now has 25 per cent market share and is probably the most profitable of the Scotch makers.

But Scotch sales have been hit this past year, leaving high stocks among manufacturers and a tough price war in the sector. A row has also broken out between grocery wholesalers and Bell's over the pricing of the company's standard brand.

Other standard brands — such as Teacher's, Distillers' Haig and William Grant's Standfast — are selling in some multiple grocery chains at only a few pence over £6 a bottle. But the National Federation of Wholesale Grocers says Bell's is attempting to enforce a wholesale price which would put its whisky on sale in retailers at £6.49 a bottle.

Some wholesalers have had supplies cut off by Bell's because they have sold to retailers at lower margins to allow lower shop prices, said the 126-member federation.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director-general of fair trading, has put some of his investigation team on to the case to see if competition rules are being broken.

Mr Raymond Miquel, chairman and managing director of Bell's said his company has no intention of selling at a loss. That is a sidelong swipe at competitors anxious to unload high stocks. But he denied that Bell's is attempting to enforce a particular price level. The retail price range appears to be from £6.59 to as low as £6.15 a bottle, Mr Miquel said.

One of the fiercest price cutters is the Asda superstore chain, part of the Associated Dairies Group. Mr Miquel said that Asda does not buy direct from Bell's. Some other multiples have Bell's on sale at less than £6.40 but that is about 25p above the Asda price.

Bell's has witheld supplies from five of its 6,000 customers because of clear loss-leading, Mr Miquel said. If that is right Bell's is legally entitled to withdraw supplies. But at least one member of the wholesalers' federation is considering taking legal action to challenge the loss-leading claim.

It all goes to show that maintaining an up-market stance is not easy in these days of price-shaving, especially among the big multiples.

Airlines fear heavy losses during 1982

Geneva, Jan 4. — The world's airlines face another desperate struggle to avoid heavy losses this year.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) based here believes its 113 members could have operating losses of up to $1,000m (£526m) in 1982 unless they control costs and reduce the number of seats available. In 1981 airlines lost about $900m on scheduled international operations.

The most pessimistic forecast by Iata economists is that members could lose up to $1,100m this year. But they say airlines could make a total profit of $420m if the growth in seat capacity is kept to two or three per cent.

"The final figure will probably end up somewhere between these two extremes," Mr John Brindley Iata spokesman says.

Either way, high interest charges mean debt repayments are likely to cost the airlines $1,600m in 1982 compared with $1,200m last year.

They will also be re-examining fares, especialy on the trend-setting Transatlantic routes, and some companies want rises.

Over-capacity — the equivalent of 56 empty Boeing 747 Jumbo jets were flying across the Atlantic every day last October — has sparked a price war which has been condemned by some airline executives. But they say they cannot allow competitors to take their business.

Mr Roy Watts, British Airways chief, which expected to lose $180m in 1981, said in November there was "a clear distinction between healthy competition for an expanding low-fare market and cut-throat rivalry for a stagnant market with prices being slashed for short-term advantage regardless of the circumstances."

The industry's hopes of bringing some stability to Transatlantic routes, where an estimated 125 different fares are charged on any given day, may depend on a meeting on January 12 in Miami — three days defore a deadline set by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board for Iata members to show why they should not lose their present immunity from United States anti-monopoly laws when they set fares.

The Miami meeting will give the airlines a chance to discuss a United States proposal for fare bands within which carriers could raise or lower tariffs without prior government approval.

The world recession, which caused passenger traffic to fall last year while boosting interest payments on debts, has replaced fuel costs as the industry's main headache.

Mr Brindley says after the heady 1960s when traffic on scheduled routes expanded 10 per cent annually, growth in 1981 was only three per cent instead of the 4.5 per cent originally hoped for.

Traffic growth in passengers, freight and mail expressed in tonnes per kilometre travelled could however reach six per cent in 1982.

71pc rise in shoes from Hongkong

By Derek Harris

A sharp recovery in retail orders is restoring some stability to Britain's beleaguered footwear industry but a surge of imports is worrying British manufacturers. Imports in October rose 10 per cent compared with the same month last year, but those from Hongkong — second largest overseas supplier after Italy — rose by no less than 71 per cent.

Total footwear supplies to the British market were up 3 per cent in October, according to the latest returns of the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation. Imports by volume rose 0.7 per cent in the month on an annual comparison to 9.2 million pairs while British makers' deliveries rose 0.4 per cent to an estimated 13 million pairs. Not all the imports would have reached the shops during October.

The British makers' deliveries were down 2.3 per cent compared with October last year, but in the past 12 months their deliveries have been nearly 6 per cent down. Forward orders have risen more than 15 per cent, raising the hope that at least some of October's increased short-time working will be wiped out.

The figures give the first indication since early last year of the pattern of imports although there had been fears of growing competition from abroad. Italian imports jumped 19 per cent, with European Economic Community countries as a whole up 18 per cent. Among other key suppliers, Spain was up 17 per cent, but the third largest foreign supplier, South Korea, showed an October decrease of 9 per cent.

British exports are still lagging; October was down 3 per cent in volume on a year ago and 5 per cent in value. Unit values are also down in supplies to the British market, with retail price of footwear 1.1 per cent down compared with October last year. Yet materials costs have been rising; hide prices in five months rose by a quarter.

Business appointments

Another outsider joins Littlewoods group

Mr John Clement, chairman and chief executive of the Unigate Group, has been appointed a non-executive director of the **Littlewoods Organisation**. He is the second non-executive director from outside the Moores family. Mr M. F. Julien, group finance director of BICC, was appointed on September 1. Mr Clement has been chief executive of Unigate since 1976 and chairman since 1977.

Mr Thomas N. Risk has joined the board of **Shell UK** as a non-executive director. Mr Risk is governor of the Bank of Scotland and governor of the British Linen Bank. He is also a director of Standard Life Assurance Company, having been chairman from 1969-1977, and of Howden Group. He was formerly a partner of Maclay, Murray and Spens, solicitors, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Mr David V. Palmer has been appointed to the board of **Morgan Grenfell Holdings**. Mr A. R. Taylor has resigned from the board on his retirement as chairman of Willis Faber.

Mr M. E. Brown and Mr C. J. B. Green have been appointed to the board of the **Metal Market & Exchange**.

Mr M. A. Jones has been appointed joint secretary of the **The Life Offices' Association**. Mr Jones joined the association in 1968 and has been deputy secretary since 1974.

Mr E. C. Teideman has been appointed a director of **Rea Brothers**.

Mr David W. H. Knowles has become a director of **Ashbrittle Consultants**.

Mr D. G. Reid has joined the board of **Arbuthnot Assurance Consultants**.

Mr A. N. Whitney is to join **Rowe & Pitman**, Stockbrokers, on January 11 as head of research and an associate member.

Mr C. J. Earl has been appointed a director of the **Medical Sickness Annuity and Life Assurance Society**. He replaces Mr S. P. Meadows who retires after 31 years as a director.

Mr Martyn Freeth, Mr John Greig, Mr Charles Crick and Mr Jonathan Lewis have become partners in **D. J. Freeman & Co**, solicitors.

Mr Rory Sweetman and Mr Nicholas E. E. Stephens have become partners in **Albert E. Sharp**, members of the stock exchange, Birmingham.

Mr T. J. Walton hs been appointed managing director of **Braid Group**. Mr W. C. G. Cartwright has retired as managing director but remains on the board as a non-executive director and as deputy chairman. Mr S. A. Jones retires and Mr C. H. Bush, assistant managing director, North West Securities, is elected a non-executive director.

Mr A. M. M. Spurr has become a director of **Blue Circle Industries**.

Mr John W. R. Lewis, director of Ofrex Group and chairman of Howard Wall, has been appointed chairman of **KL Automotive Products**.

Mr D. C. Clenenti and Mr J. A. Spall have been appointed to the board of **Kleinwort, Benson**. Mr G. A. Chandler, Viscount Chandos, Mr N. B. Christie and Mr C. H. S. Noble have become assistant directors of Kleinwort Benson and Mr C. C. Maltby has become an assistant director of Kleinwort Benson Investment Management.

Mr Wilfred Coe has been appointed a director of **Church and Co**.

Mr Robert G. Hughes has been appointed managing director of **All Star Petrol Card**.

Mr Ian Carrington has been appointed to the board of **Neotronics** as works director.

Mr Rick F. Price has been appointed a director of **Thomson McLintock Associates**. Professor D. P. Tweedies joins the auditing and accounting research department as a partner. Mr C. Brooks joins the Lisbon partnership.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Alliance is the City's fair weather friend

The city expects little from Thatcherism (it cannot grow worse and it may get better), but it also seems to expect a lot from the Liberal-SDP Alliance. It is easy to see why. Mr Roy Jenkins, whom destiny now beckons to an easy win at Glasgow Hillhead, was the Chancellor who balanced the Budget in 1967-70; common sense, moderation, centrism, call it what you will, appeals to men who wish only to be left alone to earn an honest or dishonest crust; the swift rise of an alternative to Labour may aid the Cabinet wets in their campaign to propel Sir Geoffrey Howe into reflation; and a split in the working class vote may keep Labour out of power in 1984. On the purely personal plane, the SDP's economic policy group has won praise through its academic clout. Nobel Prize winner Professor James Meade presides over a gaggle of moderate Keynesians dedicated to cautious expansion and incomes policy, but not to socialist planning.

The next election is still some way off, but even so it is time that the Alliance came under a less superficial scrutiny. For one thing, if one thing only is sure — that the City will not be left alone to go about its business. The latest of a long line of critics who deplore the City's aggregation of savings while productive investment stays low is Mr Jo Grimond, the Liberal elder statesman.

It is not by their successes that today's political parties must be measured. The test is simply the way they shape up to adversity as the economy staggers from one crisis to another. In a formal sense we know nothing of Liberal-SDP policy. All we know is that the SDP leaders were all members of unsuccessful Labour Governments that plunged into a financial crisis that shook the base of our financial system in 1974 only to stumble into another in 1976 when the then Chancellor Mr Denis Healey, borrowed his way out yet another sterling crisis.

So the SDP believes, (if it does), in incomes policy. Senior trade unionists who might hope to give a beleaguered Chancellor a pause in some future wage inflation are not prominent in SDP councils. They never were in Liberal circles.



Mr Roy Jenkins

Without an incomes policy an SDP Chancellor would (like a Tory one) be forced either to tinker the money supply, the exchange rate and interest rates much as the present incumbent tries to do, or let inflation rip. There are no easy answers. The suspicion must be that to tackle unemployment, an Alliance Chancellor would, by pumping demand into the economy choose faster inflation and an eventual rise in Government borrowing. This would dismay the gilt edged market. Alternatively, such a Chancellor would be tempted to do officially, what is increasingly done unofficially — conscript the cash held by pension funds and insurance companies to fund Government indebtedness. The question has to be faced — is it the Gang of Four a gaggle of Socialists or simply a clutch of wets. If the first, then the City would soon be driven to despair; if the second, it would be driven to distraction.

It is not irrelevant that Mr Edward Heath is hinting at cooperation between "Wet" Tories and the Alliance to form an effective Government after the election. A characteristic response to another economic crisis would be for such an Administration to fall back on price controls, profit margin controls, dividend curbs and further increases in taxes on incomes and savings. It has happened before under a Conservative Government, and a combination of inflation and dividend freeze sent the FT ordinary share tumbling to 146 as 1974 turned into 1975. It could happen again; there are no votes in the City.

• *The Stock Exchange is likely to have to review the modest entry requirements of companies onto the unlisted securities market after the flying start the market made in its first year. There were bound to be the occasional slip-up in this nursery market as new companies tried to find their feet. But the recent setback at Euroflame, yesterday's news that American Communications Industries was undergoing a capital reconstruction and the profits collapse at United Electronics Holdings last November are uncomfortable indications that investors are not getting all the information or safeguards they should.*

The USM market has enabled many smaller companies secure a listing as well as raise money for expansion without all the paraphernalia associated with a full listing. But The Stock Exchange's enthusiasm for cranking the second-tier market into action now, with the benefits of some hindsight, seems to have blurred its judgment somewhat. After all the original entry requirements were toned down because many thought they would deter potential entrants. But it won't take many more setbacks to force the authorities into a rethink.

Non-voting shares

Thumbs down for ACC

Non-voting shares were a contentious issue a decade ago. The abortive 1973 Companies Bill would have abolished them altogether as an undemocratic blot on the City's escutcheon. But since then, the number of enfranchisements has grown, with large companies like Rank Organisation, Thorn and Burton leading the way after broadsides from supporters of shareholder democracy and the need to raise capital.

Now the issue has come alive again in the case of Associated Communications Corporation where a mere 150,000 voting shares control the company. Only in September last year, ACC chairman, Lord Grade stated he would never enfranchise the non-voting "A" shares and told disaffected holders who had lost faith in the company to leave it.

Yet, fortunately, there are other powers with the force to make Lord Grade eat his words. A simple amendment to the 1981 Companies Act would suffice. Or the Stock Exchange could refuse a listing to any company which failed to operate on the principle of one shareholder, one vote.

There is (just) a case to be made for protecting a small, public company from predators in the early stages of its stock market life. But ACC, like Rank and Burton is a mature group which cannot hide behind this excuse.

Non-voting shares are outlawed in the United States and virtually unknown on the Continent. The National Association of Pension Funds has conducted a campaign against them for years because it rightly feels institutional investors ought to be able to exert influence over a company where they are big shareholders.

This trend towards institutional involvement is to be welcomed because it fulfils a need for the owners and the managers of British to work together. The anachronism of non-voting shares frustrates this fundamental requirement.

But it is not only the issue of enfranchisement which is exercising the anger of the institutions over ACC. Behind the legal moves undertaken by the NAPF, is the desire for change at the top of the company. Lord Grade must, with Mr Jack Gill, be given the main portion of credit for the development of ACC. But he is now 75 and has made some large-scale blunders recently, most notably in the film division.

ACC is now without direction and on the verge of important sell-offs. For the sake of the company, Lord Grade should decide this is an appropriate moment to retire.

An industrial design showcase is to open soon in London. Helen Barker reports.

Another 'last' for Britain is object lesson for students

Habitat chairman Terence Conran has been much in the news lately. In September he took his company to the Stock market. Last month he announced a proposed merger with Mothercare, the children's wear retail group. Now he is about to celebrate another very different sort of event.

The Boilerhouse Project, opening on January 18 at London's Victoria and Albert Museum, is the first venture of the Conran Foundation, an educational charity founded on Habitat profits and recently endowed with shares from the group's flotation.

The museum's former boiler-house yard (hence the name) had been converted to a showcase of mass-produced consumer goods, to function as a public gallery and object-lesson for students and, particularly, manufacturers.

'There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But they are all working for foreign organizations.'



Stephen Bayley: disconsolate about lack of interest by British companies.

Last century

Its opening marks a rebirth for the host museum, says V & A director Dr Roy Strong. The museum was founded last century by Henry Cole with very similar aims, but growing custodial responsibilities have waylaid it from its rightful commitment to the twentieth century, Strong feels.

The Conran Foundation's director is Stephen Bayley, 30, a design historian whose *inventory of well-known* products and their (rather less well-known) designers, *In Good Shape*, published in 1979, established him as the bright young name in industrial design. He is energetic articulate, and he does not mince words when discussing "obdurately ignorant" British manufacturers. He also has a firm idea why British products are so often less commercially successful than foreign rivals.

"It seems extraordinarily short-sightedness not to realize it's question of design", says Bayley. "We've heard a lot of cock and bull stories about *British Leyland*, for example. The reason people don't buy is because the goods are manifestly badly designed. Design is one part of the division of labour, and it shouldn't get separated from inventing, making and selling.

"Take a look at foreign manufactuerers: they've relized that pleasant appearance is not compatible with both social responsibility and commercial success." Bayley believes consumer products products are more attractive in a "sexy set of clothes" just like people.

So what is this magic ingredient, design? "It's a mode of thinking rather than drawing", Bayley suggests. "Sweden is a good example. There they try and assess what the problem is. I don't think there's a formula, nor are there objective standards." He offers a pragmatic definition: "You could say that good design is what sells."

The first exhibition, *Art and Industry, a century of design in the products you use*, demonstrates how close understanding between managements and designers has contributed to the success of major international corporations. It bears out Bayley's thesis. There is a *conspicuous lack of British* names among the pioneers of design and production featured in this survey.

"We all find it extremely disturbing" says Bayley. Sweden, Italy and the United States take most of the honours, for designs ranging from vacuum cleaners and office equipment to petrol pumps. Following shows are planned on Sony (Japan) and Braun, (West Germany), and the development of the Ford Cortina. If Bayley's views are wounding to national pride, he can offer small reassurance.

Familiar story

"There is an enormous amount going on in England. There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But sadly, they are all working for foreign organisations," he says. It is a familiar story, *typified in a recent Design* Centre exhibition, "Designed in Britain, Made Abroad".

"It is simultaneously interesting and tantalizing", says Bayley. "People in Scandinavia and America look to England for inspiration. To a Californian designer the Design Council is a glowing torch. But just look at the products. Olivetti (Italy) makes the best electric typewriters, Pentel (Japan) the best throwaway pens . . ."

He traces much of the fault to "a total failure of higher education to recognize contemporary commercial reality. Our universities are deplorably deficient in visual and consumer culture."

Design education is very good, he believes, but abundant native talent is squandered through lack of integration with industry. Bayley diagnoses short-term accounting and a critical lack of research and development as the *major* deficiencies of British manufacturing, and accuses managements of a stubborn indifference to design.

Indifference

The Boilerhouse shows will document all stages of design *from conception* to consumption, using models, prototypes and final products, with briefs, blueprints and promotional archives. Exhibits will be chosen with regard to their significance as part of a manufacturing process, rather than on aesthetic grounds. "We are anxious not to be involved in taste-making", says Bayley. The centre should operate as "a general information service, a practical working laboratory".

Bayley hopes to build up a collection over five years of temporary exhibitions based at the V & A; random gifts of vintage household appliances are already pouring in.

Light the fire

While the Design Centre is constrained by its role as a shop-window for British design, the Boilerhouse has no such bias. It licenses its premises from the V & A but is an independent institution. Bayley intends to take advantage of this to be critical and challenging. "The Boilerhouse will be abrasive, hard and realistic", he promises. And that is what is needed to light the fire under apathetic British manufacturers.

Can Mr Reagan keep the lid on inflation?

Washington

Like Mrs Thatcher, President Reagan was elected on a promise to reduce inflation. In contrast to the British experience, there was significant progress towards lower inflation in America during the new administration's first year in office. Consumer prices rose at an annualized rate of 8.4 per cent in the latest three months, to last November. During the final three months of Mr Carter's Presidency the inflation rate on this measure topped 13 per cent.

But in the coming year Mr Reagan faces a more severe test of his anti-inflation policy. Much of the 1981 improvement was due to a once for all slowdown in food and energy price rises. The underlying rate of wage increases altered little.

The American wage round is on a three year rather than an annual cycle and in 1982 several of the big unions, *which traditionally set the* pace for wage increases in the much larger non-union sector, are due to renegotiate the multi-year contracts which will set their wage increases for several years ahead.

So far, despite the slowdown in consumer price rises during 1981 the underlying rate of wage inflation has stayed at between 8 and 9 per cent. If there is to be further substantial improvement in the overall inflation rate during Mr Reagan's four year term then there must be some firm signs of it in this year's wage settlements.

Many economists, including some of those who know most about the labour market, fear that these may be only slight, but the present deep recession in America is already pushing the unions to lower their demands.

The recession has hit first and hardest at some of the large unions whose contracts are up for renegotiation in 1982, and who are now paid higher than average wages. The biggest is the United Auto Workers whose contract runs out in September.

The Teamsters Union, which covers the trucking industry is already close to settlement on its new contract and is said to have agreed to significant concessions in the wake of recent very large job losses.

The rubber workers, due to sit down with employers in the spring, may also temper their wage claims because of sizable job losses in the industry. And in an unprecedented move, the UAW agreed last month to consider reopening the present contract for car workers employed by Ford and General Motors. The companies want to trade lower wages, or worse fringe benefits, for greater job security or at least longer notice of layoffs.

Even if the negotiations break down, they are a dramatic sign of the union's weakness. If the recession continues well into this year then wages throughout the economy will probably respond to some extent: they are usually more sensitive to changes in demand in the United States than in Britain.

Of course, such a policy of forcing down inflation through high unemployment and a repressed economy flies in the face of the rest of Mr Reagan's campaign promises. It is known in administration circles as "Thatcherization". The President still claims that his policies can achieve both faster growth and lower inflation simultaneously.

Nevertheless, the recession is largely responsible for the forecasts from many private economists that inflation will moderate still further this year and next. And it is certainly a result of the anti-inflationary tight money policy of the Federal Reserve which Mr Reagan supports. Recession apart, Mr Reagan has also been just lucky.

Energy and food prices which helped to send inflation soaring above 17 per cent, when measured on a three monthly basis, in early 1980 held overall consumer price rises down for much of 1981. The much higher dollar has also restrained import *prices.*

Even if there is no marked slowdown in wage rises, consumer price inflation this year will probably be a little less than the 9½ per cent expected to be recorded for 1981. Since this figure was a substantial improvement from the 12.4 per cent rise in the consumer price index during President Carter's last year in office, Mr Reagan will probably be able to claim some success in the anti-inflation battle whatever the outcome of this year's bargaining.

However, the administration is forecasting a much better inflation performance than that. Its latest unpublished economic projections are thought to show inflation sliding to as low as 4 per cent by the middle of the decade. Few outsiders agree with this optimism. The main private forecasters expect inflation of 8 to 8.5 per cent in 1982 *and 7 to 7.5 per cent in 1983*, with only slight, if any further deceleration in 1984.

The multi-year contracts which help to slow the wage price spiral when inflation is pushed up by an outside shock — such as dearer oil — also build on inertia when inflation is slowing.

The earnings of American workers, after adjusting for changes in overtime, have failed to keep pace with prices in each of the last three years.

This is the main reason why inflation is now coming down from the heights that rising energy prices, bad harvests and a leap in housing costs sent it to in *1979 and 1980.*

But it also suggests that to bring wage increases much below the 8 per cent to 9 per cent range that they stayed in during those three years will be difficult, and probably extremely costly in terms of lost employment and output.

Professor William Nordhaus of Yale University, commented recently that it would take unemployment of 8 per cent "as far as the eye can see" to bring inflation down substantially. The jobless rate had already jumped beyond that to 8½ per cent at the end of last year, and both the administration and Congress are unhappy with such levels.

Mr Reagan refuses to accept that there may be a trade off between inflation and unemployment, and that his anti-inflation policies imply high levels of unemployment.

He does not explain how he expects the tight money policy, which he advocates, to translate into lower wage and price rises. He is also apparently determined to persist with a fiscal policy which will be extremely expansionary this year and in 1983 and 1984. He hopes and expects that the planned tax cuts will stimulate the economy later this year and next.

But if they do, what will become of the attempt to halve the inflation rate in the next few years? It would be rash to rely on energy costs, food costs and a higher dollar to do the trick. And as the British Government has learned, *money policy does* not provide a painless way of reducing inflation.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, appears determined nevertheless to continue with his very tight money policy, even if the costs are high. Most private economists predict a slower than usual recovery from the recession, and continued high levels of unemployment for several years because of the Federal Reserve's fight against inflation.

This may keep the lid on wage rises, and perhaps nudge this year's settlements down further. Mr Volcker is cautiously optimistic that this will happen. But he also wants the President to cut the budget deficit considerably and to set budgetary policy on a much less expansionary path.

Although Mr Reagan is also committed to reducing government borrowing he is not apparently willing to take the measures needed to do this, or to encourage congress to do so. And if he did then the rapid economic growth that he has promised is unlikely to materialise.

Caroline Atkinson

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank .. .	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50,000 13¼%

Business Diary: Sick as a parrot

I don't know how many of you were aware of the crisis in the parrot trade, but even if you weren't I'm sure you'll be pleased to know that it appears to be over. The ban imposed by the Government last October on imports of caged birds and racing pigeons is to be lifted on January 18.

The purpose of the ban was to prevent the spread of Newcastle Disease or, to use its better known name, Fowl Pest, To Britain's poultry farms. After years of relying on mass vaccination, the Government recently decided that it would be easier to place more stringent conditions on imports.

Unfortunately one of the main dangers comes from those of our more exotic feathered friends which come from parts of the world where the disease is endemic. The three month ban was bitterly resented within the trade and, according to Phil Reid, editor of *Cage and Aviary Birds*, several small importers have probably been forced out of business.

The bigger firms have managed to survive on the sale of domestic birds, cages, foods and so on. Eric Feasey, secretary of the Pet Trade Association, who has been mainly responsible for negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture, says that most of his members are *happy with the new restric*tions which in future will oblige all birds of the parrot feather to pass through the Animal Quarantine Station at Heathrow.

One of the main difficulties in the past has been for inspectors at ports of entry to identify species and to count the exact numbers. Both the ministry and the association are confident that the new system will make it far more difficult for sick parrots to slip through the net.

Talked to somebody at a party who turned out to be a member of a family who make lime juice. Says I: "Drank nothing but lime juice and soda for six months when I had hepatitis a while ago." Says he: "How awful. If you drop it on a concrete floor it goes right through. We had terrible trouble with the floors at the factory." See you tomorrow, maybe.

Scotch missed?

I'm told that the hall-porter price of scotch in Saudi Arabian hotels, which usually goes up from £25 to as much as £80 at Christmas in this "dry," non-Christian country, is unlikely to come down this New Year.

Thirsty, purse-proud Westerners are spreading the story that the black market is being bled white by those AWACS surveillance planes the Americans have sold and are now flying for the Saudis.

The small aircraft that used to nip over the border from Jordan bearing scotch for the unofficial black market are unable to slip by the AWACS, nor are the larger planes operated by the official black market.

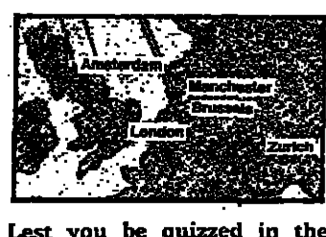
I will have no truck with gossip that says that the decline of the official black market hits in the pocket of an official at, the Ministry for Defence and Aviation, or the man who brought in AWACS.

Bar none

The GLC, which does not have a kind word to spare for one particular lawyer at the moment, nonetheless has nothing but praise for lawyers in general

The ruling by Lord Wilberforce against the GLC's cheap fares policy, promises ghastly financial and political troubles in the New Year.

Thanks, however, to cooperation between the GLC and the solicitors' and lawyers' bodies, the Law Society and the Bar Council, another and less distressing if more distant prospect is in sight.



Lest you be quizzed in the streets of Hexham by Peruvians anxiously thumbing a Dutch phrasebook, or alternatively are waylaid in Amsterdam by another or possibly the same group of South Americans asking the way to Coronation Street, Business Diary now arms you with the explanation.

The above fragment of an airline route map appeared in the *Lima Times*. Part of a double-page advertisement for Air Florida, the map appeared beneath the legend "Our name tells you where we came from. But not always where we go."

Happy Landings in 1982.

This is the arrival in London in July 1985 of a 12,000-strong contingent of lawyers and their camp followers from the American Bar Association.

They usually stay in the United States and although in 1985 they will meet in Washington, the lawyers have been persuaded to have half their meeting in London as well. This, so I hear, could bring into the capital about £20m in spending on travel, accommodation, shopping and entertainment.

Chain reaction

Geoffrey Smith, director of the London Convention Bureau, has this story to tell of a German delegate who came to a meeting in London.

On the train up to Victoria from Dover, the delegate popped into the toilet but then was so ill advised as to pull the communication cord.

The train accordingly ground to a halt and the delegate was equally accordingly invited to make a £50 contribution to BR funds.

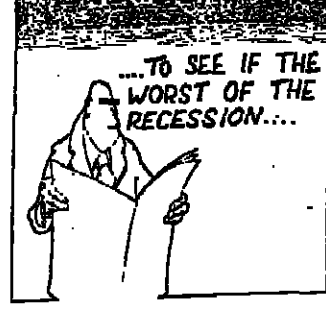
"Mein Gott", exclaimed the delegate, "I thought it flushed the toilet!"

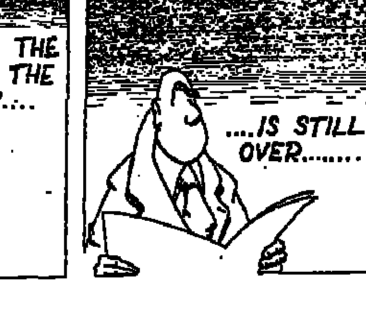
BR pondered this breakdown in communication and decided to accept the explanation rather than the fine.

Says the latest edition of the convention bureau's newsletter, LCB Diary "If the news got back that it even costs £50 to go to the loo, Auf Wiedersehen to our campaign about reasonable prices and value for money".

I'm told that in Whitehall there is an three-tier filing cabinet bearing the legends: A-N, O-Z, Others. But I choose not to believe it.

Ross Davies





The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
118	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	118	—	10.0	8.5	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
200	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
104	86	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1
126	97	Frank Horsell	126	—	6.4	5.1	11.4	23.3
68	39	Frederick Parker	68	—	1.7	2.5	29.6	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	97xd	—	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5
113	95	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	258	Robert Jenkins	260	—	31.3	12.0	3.6	9.2
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—		
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29xd	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	214	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.2

Prices now available on Prestel Page 48146

Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 29. Dealings End Jan 8. § Contango Day, Jan 11. Settlement Day, Jan 18

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 4	Market rates (close) January 4	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9225-9275	$1.9260-9270	0.42-0.32c prem	0.95-0.85c prem
Montreal	$2.2790-2860	$2.2850-2860	0.25-0.15c prem	0.30-0.10c prem
Amsterdam	4.72-76fl	4.73½-74½fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem
Brussels	73.10-70f	73.40-50f	35-55c disc	90-120c disc
Copenhagen	14.01-10k	14.05½-06½k	435-300ore prem	550-415ore prem
Dublin	1.2090-2180p	2.2150-2170p	29-40p disc	80-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.30-34m	4.31½-32½m	2¼-1¾pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	124.70-125.90e	125.00-30e	20-185c disc	60-400c disc
Madrid	185.00-186.25p	185.30-50p	5 prem-30c disc	20-70c disc
Milan	2288-2307lr	2302½-04½lr	12-16lr disc	43½-49½lr disc
Oslo	11.12½-21½k	11.13-14k	265-155ore prem	540-430ore prem
Paris	10.90-96f	10.94½-95½f	¼c prem-¼c disc	3¼-4¼c disc
Stockholm	10.62-67k	10.62½-63½k	300-230ore prem	740-670ore prem
Tokyo	418-24y	421½-22½y	3.55-3.20y prem	9.00-8.65y prem
Vienna	30.10-35sch	30.15-20sch	16-12gro prem	42-35gro prem
Zurich	3.43-47f	3.44¼-45¼f	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.4 at 91.2.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14½-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅞	2 months	14½
3 months	14	3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14²⁷⁄₃₂-14½	1 month	15½
2 months	14²³⁄₃₂-14⅜	2 months	15½
3 months	14²³⁄₃₂-14⅜	3 months	15½
6 months	14⅝-14⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	15⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15⅞-15½
2 months	15⅞-15⅝	8 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	16-15¾	9 months	15⅞-15½
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15¾-15½
5 months	16⅛-15¾	11 months	15¾-15½
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15¾-15½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	15⅛-15¼	6 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15⁵⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	15¾
7 days	15	6 months	15¾-⅝
1 month	15½	1 year	15½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 16 Close 13-15

1 week	15¼-15	6 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	15½-15⅜	9 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15²³⁄₃₂ 6 months 15⅝

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7005-1.7155
Bahrain	0.7260-0.7290
Finland	8.3225-8.3625
Greece	108.70-110.70
Hongkong	10.9045-10.9445
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5410-0.5440
Malaysia	4.3110-4.3410
Mexico	49.90-51.40
New Zealand	2.3195-2.3395
Saudi Arabia	6.5855-6.6155
Singapore	3.9325-3.9625
South Africa	1.8285-1.8435

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5800-1.5880
† Canada	1.1863-1.1867
Netherlands	2.4570-2.4600
Belgium	38.12-38.16
Denmark	7.2800-7.2850
West Germany	2.2415-2.2430
Portugal	64.90-65.10
Spain	96.10-96.20
Italy	1195.25-1196.25
Norway	5.7690-5.7740
France	5.6800-5.6850
Sweden	5.4990-5.5020
Japan	216.75-218.90
Austria	15.62-15.65
Switzerland	1.7880-1.7905

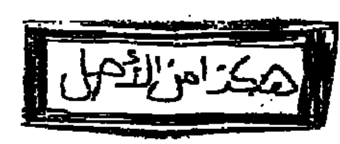
* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8434-0.8436

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 11¼-12¼; seven days, 12¹³⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆; one month, 12¹³⁄₁₆-13⅛; three months, 13⅜-13⅝; six months, 14⅜-14⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $390 (an ounce); pm, $395 close, $385.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $406.5-408.5 (£210.75-211.75).
Sovereigns (new): $97-98 (£50.25-53.75).



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Markdown in blue chips

A sense of reality returned to the stock market yesterday following last week's exaggerated gains, with a few light sellers putting jobbers on the defensive.

The *FT* Index ended the first full day at trading in 1982 at its low for the day 8.1 down at 522.3 and cutting its rise so far this account to 3.8. On the comparable day last year, the index stood at 475.3, a level that many forecasters believe may be seen again within the next few weeks.

Although turnover appeared to be slightly up on last week's dismal levels, interest still remains at a low ebb. The traditional round of new year share tips was again the dominant feature in an equity market still recovering from the extended Christmas break, with many investors taking an extended holiday.

Nevertheless, jobbers remained confident in spite of the worsening situation on the labour front, and reported no real selling pressure.

Lack of interest also did little to stimulate the gilt-edged market, where an abundance of stock and few buyers saw prices again fluctuate within narrow limits.

In longs, prices ended the day mostly unchanged after a few early bargain hunters had pushed the lead to £¼ at one stage. At the shorter end, losses of around £1/16 were recorded.

Leading industrials bore the brunt of the markdown, with falls among many household names. ICI dipped 4p to 288p, Beecham 3p to 217p, Unilever 3p to 605p, Fisons 5p to 153p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 184p, P & O D'fd 3p to 125p and Bowater 4p to 218p.

Profit taking after the recent closure of its Invergordon smelting works was responsible for an 8p fall in Tube Investments at 122p.

The chairman's confirmation that ICL was expected to make a further loss in the first half of the present year lopped 9p from the price at 34p in ex-rights form, with the new shares ending the day at an 8p premium.

Entertainment, bingo and casino operator Pleasurama closed 5p up at 310p, ahead of results today that are expected to show profits of £5.25m.

After a bitter boardroom disagreement in December, which led Reliant Motor Group's chairman, Mr John Nash, to resign as head of Wolverhampton Steam Laundry, Mr Owen Oyston has acquired a 10 per cent stake in Wolverhampton. He and his associates now control 18.94 per cent of the shares. Mr Nash left after being prevented from buying shares belonging to the late Mr Tom Silk without making a bid for the whole company. The shares were unchanged at 48p.

Trident TV 'A' closed unchanged at 69p, after 69½p, amid fears that the group may be turned down for a licence by the Gaming Board. Meanwhile, Associated Communications remained steady at 51p awaiting Friday's showdown between shareholders and Lord Grade over the proposed golden handshake for Mr Jack Gill.

On the bid front, New Sylhet, the tea plantations group, rose a further 25p to 223p still reflecting news that the board was in talks that could lead to a bid. But American Communications Industries made its mark by becoming the first Unlisted Securities Market stock to be suspended, a $4 pending a capital reconstruction plan.

Shares of Saxaloni stood unchanged at £7 with Close-rule announcing that it had picked up a further 8.99 per cent from Intol in addition to the 29.95 per cent it bought a few weeks ago from Walter Duncan & Goodricke.

Euroflame rallied 4p to 14p after last week's admission that it had failed to achieve the profits forecast made when the group came to market last year through Tring Hall Securities.

The usual round of new year tips made for rises of 5p in Manders to 147p, 2p in Ransome Hoffman Pollard at 70p, 3p in Argyll Foods at 92p, and 3p in Hawkins & Tipson at 25p, but clipped 5p from Bernard Matthews at 90p.

Equity turnover on December 31 was £43,777m (8,217 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were European Ferries, Rank Organisation, Coats Patons, GEC, Charter Cons, Exco, ICI, Midland, BAT, Bowater, Lloyds, Marks and Spencer, Mothercare, Plessey, and Royal Bank of Scotland.

Traditional options saw calls in Chloride on 3p, RTZ on 40P, Lonrho on 6¼p and Premier on 5½p. Doubles were also completed in ICI at 31p, Racal at 56p and Gestetner at 10p.

Traded options: 1,259 contracts were recorded, of which Shell attracted 211 puts, mostly in the January 360p series.

American Express in $76m purchase

An American Express subsidiary, Shearson/American Express, has agreed in principle to purchase Foster and Marshall, a Seattle investment banking firm, from F and M Corporation for $76m (£39.4m) in cash and stock.

The company expects 1.1 million common shares to be issued in the transaction, which is expected to be closed during the first quarter of 1982, subject to necessary regulatory approvals.

Mills & Allen

Mills & Allen International has acquired, for a nominal consideration, a majority shareholding in the David Koffel Group of companies in Australia.

Koffel is a leading cinema advertising contractor and holds rights to cinemas throughout Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands.

Finsider loss

Finsider, an Italian holding concern controlling the largest public steel groups, has reported a loss of 2,000bn lire (about £890m) for 1981, according to provisional figures.

International

The loss was in line with provisions of a five-year plan that provides for a turnround by 1985.

Dalmine was the only steel subsidiary to report a profit. By October Dalmine's profit was 40,000m lire, compared with an 80,000m lire loss in the last 10 months of 1980.

Brown Forman

Brown Forman Distillers Corporation, the American producer of Southern Comfort and Jack Daniel's whiskey, has reported record first-half net profits of $47.7m (£24.7m), an increase of 42 per cent on the first half last year, on sales up by 15 per cent from $384m to $442m. Earnings for the second half are not expected to show the same rate of growth.

Squibb - Nabisco

Squibb Corporation, the US health care group, has sold its confectionery subsidiary, Life Savers, to Nabisco Brands for $250m (£129m) cash and notes.

Wall St

New York, Jan 4 — The market closed higher with most of the gains achcived in the last hour on hopes of relatively favourable money supply figures, due to be released after the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average was two to three points higher most of the day but accelerated its rally near the close to finish 7.52 up to 882.52.

Advances led declines by around 940 to 600 and volume totalled some 37 million shares compared with 40.78 million last thursday.

Analysts said most of the day's action reflected institutional reinvestment of cash aquired at the end of the year.

Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corporation, noted that the volume was unusually light for the start of a new year, indicating that investors were holding back from the market to see what developed in terms of interest rates and the economic outlook.

Wall Street projections that the M1-B measure of the weekly money supply would be flat or slightly lower sparked some late enthusiasm.

	Jan 4	Dec 31
Allied Chem	45⅞	44
Allied Stores	25⅝	26¼
Allis Chalmers	15⅝	15¾
Alcoa	26	25⅞
Amax Inc	48¾	47¾
Amerada Hess	24½	24¾
Am Airlines	10⅞	11
Am Brands	38¾	36¾
Am Broadcast	34½	34
Am Can	35⅝	34⅞
Am Cyanamid	28¾	29
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅛
Am Home	36⅝	37⅛
Am Motors	2⅞	2½
Am Nat Res	42	42
Am Standard	30½	29¾
Am Telephone	58¾	58⅞
AMF Inc	27½	27¾
Armco Steel	27¾	28
Asarco	26⅛	26
Ashland Oil	31⅛	31⅞
Atlntic Richfield	46¾	46⅞
Avco	21	20⅛
Avon Products	30	30
Bankers Tst NY	33⅞	33⅞
Bank of America	22¼	21¼
Bank of NY	43⅞	42⅞
Beatrice Foods	17⅝	16¾
Bendix	58½	58⅝
Bethlehem Steel	23⅞	23⅞
Boeing	23¼	22¼
Boise Cascade	34⅜	34⅜
Borden	29⅝	28
Borg Warner	26⅝	26⅞
Bristol Myers	52⅞	53⅛
BP	23½	23⅜
Burlington Ind	24¼	24⅝
Burlington Nthn	53⅝	53⅝
Burroughs	34⅛	34⅛
Campbell Soup	28⅝	28⅞
Canadian Pacific	35	35⅜
Caterpillar	54⅝	55⅞
Celanese	55⅝	55⅞
Central Soya	12⅛	12
Chase Manhat	55⅞	55⅞
Chem Bank NY	54¼	54½
Chrysler	3⅞	3⅞
Citicorp	25⅞	25¾
Cities Service	45¾	46
Clark Equip	27¼	27
Coca Cola	34⅝	34⅞
Colgate	16¼	16¾
CBS	47⅞	47⅞
Columbia Gas	32⅞	32¾
Combustion Eng	36⅞	36¾
Comwlth Edison	20¼	19⅞
Cons Edison	32⅞	32½
Cons Foods	31⅛	31½
Cons Power	17½	16⅞
Continental Grp	33⅞	32⅞
Control Data	36¾	35½
Corning Glass	52	51⅞
CPC Intl	35	35⅜
Crane	36	36
Crocker Int	29⅝	30⅞
Crown Zeller	28⅞	29
Dart & Kraft	51¼	50⅛
Deere	36	35½
Delta Air	24⅝	24½
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11¾
Disney	53½	52¾
Dow Chemical	26⅛	26¼
Dresser Ind	33⅝	33¾
Duke Power	20⅞	20⅝
Du Pont	38	37½
Eastern Air	6⅛	5⅞
Eastman Kodak	73	71⅞
Eaton Corp	32⅞	31⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅞	24⅞
Equitable Life	9¼	9
Esmark	50⅝	51½
Evans P. D.	17⅞	17⅞
Exxon Corp	30⅞	31⅛
Fed Dept Stores	36¾	36
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞
Fst Chicago	15⅞	15¼
Fst Intrst Bncp	36¾	33⅞

	Jan 4	Dec 31
Fst Nat Boston	45⅞	45¾
Fst Penn Corp	3⅞	3⅞
Ford	17¼	16⅞
GAF Corp	14½	14⅞
Gen Dynamics	24½	24⅞
Gen Electric	58⅞	57⅞
Gen Foods	31¼	31⅞
Gen Mills	35	35⅝
Gen Motors	38½	38⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	6⅞	6⅞
Gen Tel Elec	31⅞	31⅞
Gen Tire	21¼	21½
Genesco	6⅞	7
Georgia Pacific	20½	20¼
Getty Oil	64¼	64⅞
Gillette	34	33⅞
Goodrich	22⅞	22¼
Goodyear	18⅞	18⅛
Gould Inc	22⅞	22⅞
Grace	45⅞	45¼
Gt Atltc & Pacific	4	3⅞
Greyhound	15⅜	15⅛
Grumman Corp	27⅞	27⅞
Gulf Oil	34½	35⅛
Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	28½	28
Hercules	23⅞	22⅞
Honeywell	71¼	70⅛
IC Inds	34½	34⅞
Ingersoll	57⅞	56⅞
Inland Steel	23⅞	23⅞
IBM	58¾	56⅞
Int Harvester	7⅛	7⅛
INCO	14⅞	14¼
Int Paper	39¼	39¼
Int Tel Tel	30	29⅞
Irving Bank	51⅛	51⅛
Jewel Co	37⅞	37⅞
Jim Walter	20	19⅞
Johnson & John	36⅞	37⅞
Kaiser Alumin	16	15⅞
Kerr McGee	37⅞	37⅞
Kimberly Clark	65⅞	65⅞
K Mart	15	15⅞
Kroger	25⅞	26
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16⅞
Litton	57	56⅞
Lockheed	46	46⅞
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13⅞
Manuf Hanover	35⅞	35⅞
Manville Cp	14⅞	14⅞
Mapco	30½	30⅞
Marathon Oil	82½	83⅞
Marine Midland	22⅞	22⅞
Martin Marietta	35⅞	38
McDonnell	30⅞	29⅞
Mead	23⅞	23
Merck	85½	84⅞
Minnesota Mng	54½	54½
Mobil Oil	24½	24⅞
Monsanto	69⅞	70⅞
Morgan J. P	53⅞	53⅞
Motorola	57⅞	57⅞
NCR Corp	44⅞	43⅞
NL Industries	36⅞	39⅞
Nabisco	30⅞	31⅞
Nat Distillers	21	22⅞
Nat Med Ent	18	17⅞
Nat Steel	21⅞	23⅞
Norfolk West	51⅞	51⅞
NW Bancorp	23⅞	23⅞
Norton Simon	19⅞	19
Occidental Pet	25⅞	24
Ogden	28⅞	27⅞
Olin Corp	23⅞	24
Owens-Illinois	29	29⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21	21
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
Penney J. C.	29⅞	29⅞
Pennzoil	48⅞	48
Pepsico	36⅞	35⅞
Pfizer	52½	53⅞
Phelps Dodge	33⅞	33⅞
Philip Morris	50⅞	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	39⅞	40½
Polaroid	20⅞	20⅞
PPG Ind	37⅞	37⅞

	Jan 4	Dec 31
Procter Gamble	80¾	80½
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅞	18
Raytheon	38⅞	37⅞
RCA Corp	19½	18¾
Republic Steel	24½	24½
Reynolds Ind	47⅞	47⅞
Reynolds Metal	24⅞	23⅞
Rockwell Int	32½	32⅞
Royal Dutch	35¼	34⅞
Safeways	26⅞	26⅞
St Regis Paper	30⅞	31½
Santa Fe Ind	21⅞	21⅞
SCM	22⅞	21⅞
Schlumberger	56⅞	55⅞
Scott Paper	16⅞	16⅞
Seagram	57⅞	57⅞
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	16⅞
Shell Oil	43⅞	44
Shell Trans	30	30⅞
Signal Co	25⅞	25⅞
Singer	13⅞	13⅞
Sony	17⅞	17½
Sth Cal Edison	28⅞	28⅞
Southern Pacific	41⅞	40⅞
Southern Rly	93½	93⅞
Sperry Corp	35	35⅞
Std Oil Califnia	41⅞	42⅞
Std Oil Indiana	51	52
Std Oil Ohio	40⅞	41½
Sterling Drug	22	22⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅞	16
Sunbeam Corp	27⅞	27⅞
Sun Comp	44⅞	48½
Teledyne	140⅞	138½
Tenneco	33⅞	33⅞
Texaco	33⅞	33
Texas East Corp	53⅞	52½
Texas Inst	81⅞	80½
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19⅞
Textron	27⅞	26⅞
TWA	15⅞	15⅞
Travelers Corp	44⅞	43⅞
TRW Inc	54⅞	54⅞
UAL Inc	17¼	16⅞
Union Carbide	51	51½
Union Oil Calif	36⅞	37⅞
Un Pacific Corp	51⅞	52
Uniroyal	7⅞	6⅞
United Brands	11	12
US Industries	9⅞	9½
US Steel	30	28⅞
Utd Technol	42½	41⅞
Wachovia	28⅞	28
Warner Lambert	22⅞	22⅞
Wells Fargo	29⅞	29⅞
Westnghse Elec	26⅞	25½
Weyerhauser	29	29
Whirlpool	25	25⅞
Woolworth	18⅞	18
Xerox Corp	41⅞	40⅞
Zenith	11⅞	11

Canadian Prices

	Jan 4	Dec 31
Abitibi	20¼	20⅞
Alcan Alumin	27½	27⅞
Algoma Steel	43⅞	44⅞
Bell Telephone	19⅞	19⅞
Cominco	55⅞	55⅞
Cons Bathurst	18⅞	18⅞
Gulf Oil	18⅞	18½
Hawker/Sid Can	12½	12⅞
Hudson Bay Mng	25	25⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	51⅞	50⅞
Imasco	41⅞	42
Imperial Oil	27⅞	28½
Int Pipe	14⅞	15
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	14⅞	14⅞
Seagram	65⅞	65⅞
Steel Co	31⅞	31⅞
Thomson N 'A'	23⅞	23⅞
Walker Hiram	25⅞	23⅞
WCT	13½	13⅞

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

COPPER Was easy — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash £856-57, three months £855-85.50. Sales: 8,000 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £852-54, three months, £880-82. Sales: 500 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £863-63.50; three months £891-91.50. Settlement, £863.50. Sales: 17,950 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £859-61, three months, £887-88. Settlement, £861. Sales: 500 tonnes.

TIN was barely steady. — Afternoon — Standard cash, £8310-20 a tonne; three months £7870-80. Sales, 1,185 tonnes. High grade, cash £8310-20; three months £7870-80. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8320-30; three months £7920-25. Settlement, £8330. Sales, 1,140 tonnes. High grade, cash £8320-30; Three months, £7920-25. Settlement, £8330. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M.54 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £351-52 per tonne; three months £365.50-66.00. Sales, 3,250 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £355-55.50; three months £368.50-69.50. Settlement £355.50. Sales, 6,000 tonnes.

ZINC was steady at the lower levels. — Afternoon. — Cash £447-48 per tonne; three months £460-60.50. Sales, 3,600 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £452.50-53.00; three months £465.50-66.00; Settlement, £453. Sales, 4,250 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £196 ($377.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 417.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 806.20); three months, 433.50p (835.70c); six months, 450p (865.30c); one year, 485p (926.90c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 418-19p; three months, 434.5-34.9p. Sales, 34 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 417-18p; three months, 433.5-33.6p. Settlement, 418p. Sales, 105 lots.

ALUMINIUM was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £586-87 per tonne; three months, £611-612. Sales, 8,950 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £589.50-90.00; three months, £615-16. Settlement, £590. Sales, 2,700 tonnes.

NICKEL was easy. — Afternoon. — Cash, £2,820-30 per tonne, three months, £2,870-80. Sales, 132 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £2,830-40; three months, £2,900-2,905. Settlement, £2,840. Sales, 204 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb, 50.10-50.30; March, 50.60-50.90; April-June, 52.60-52.70; July-Sept, 55.60-55.80; Oct-Dec, 58.70-58.80; Jan-March, 61.90-62.10; April-June, 64.90-65.20; July-Sept, 67.90-68.20; Oct-Dec, 71.10-71.30. Sales: 185 at five tonnes; 343 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1150-1152; Mch 1143-1144; May 1121-1122; Jly 1115-1116; Sep 1108-1109; Nov 1103-1105; Jan 1098-1110. Sales: 1,333 lots including 60 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1168-1169; May 1173-1174; Jly 1183-1184; Sep 1189-1191; Dec 1205-1208; Mch 1211-1217; May 1215-1227. Sales: 1,499 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Dec 31) 96.70c; indicator price (Jan 4) 5-day average 95.00c. (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £4 lower at £163; the "whites" price was £2 lower at £169.50. Futures (£ per tonne): Mch 168.85-169.00; May 170.60-170.90; Aug 174.50-174.75; Oct 178.20-178.80; Jan 179.10-179.90; Mch 184.75-185.00; May 186.10-188.00. Sales: 3,537 lots. ISA prices (Dec 31): daily 13.01c; 15-day average 13.18c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne). — Feb 126.70-127; Apl 129-129.30; Jne 128.50-129.20; Aug 129.50-130.80; Oct 130-133; Dec 130.80-135; Feb 131-137. Sales: 150 lots.

WOOL — NZ Crossbreds No. 2 Contract (cents per kilo): Jan 360-370; March 374-377; May 379-382; Aug 392-396; Oct 396-399; Dec 405-407; Jan 406-409; March 414-419; May 421-430. Sales: 21 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic) — WHEAT — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Jan £115.50; Feb £117.25; March £118.50. Trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed FOB: Jan £112.50. Bristol Channel seller.

MAIZE — French: First half Jan £155.50. Trans-shipment east coast seller. South Africa white/yellow: Jan £83. Seller.

BARLEY — English feed FOB: Jan-March £111. East coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin:

BARLEY: Jan £103.80; March £107.25; May £110.65; Sept £101.65; Nov £104.45. Sales: 119 lots.

WHEAT: Jan £108.55; March £112.05; May £115.45; July £118.60; Sept £106.70; Nov £110.35. Sales: 128 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	—
E. Mids	—	£107.60	£104
N. East	—	£108.30	£106
Scotland	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Dec 4: GB Cattle 101.41p per kg lw (−3.17); UK Sheep 189.16p per kg est dcw (−8.89); GB Pigs 81.53p per kg lw (−3.65). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 167.7 per cent, ave price 101.41p (−2.67); Sheep nos up 162.5 per cent, ave price 189.13p (−7.03); Pig nos up 261.0 per cent, ave price 81.53p (−2.91).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne). Dec 325.00-324.50; Jan 321.00-320.00; Feb 313.50-313.25; Mar 307.75-307.50; Apr 307.00-306.00; May 306.00-305.00; Jun 305.00-300.00; Jul 308.00-301.00; Aug 309.00-295.00. Sales 1,291 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb £94; April £114.50; Nov £67.20. Sales: 416 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA. — There was a good general demand for the 28,106 packages offered at the weekly auction. Assams sold readily at generally firm to dearer prices while sylhets were well competed for at often dearer levels. East African and central African sorts ruled fully firm. The small selection of Ceylon tea on offer met with fair demand at about previous rates.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: COPPER rose 1,075 to 127,750; TIN rose 2,910 to 16,345; LEAD fell 425 to 49,475; ZINC fell 1,550 to 73,825; ALUMINIUM rose 1,225 to 155,675; NICKEL rose 528 to 2,742; SILVER unchanged at 32,230,000 troy ounces.

Football

Holders and League leaders are both drawn at home

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Two traditions that have been tied like a ribbon to the FA Cup recently are likely to continue. Five times in the last decade one of the finalists has returned the following year and four times in the last nine years a second division side has reached Wembley. Of these, incidentally, only Fulham, in 1975, lost.

The fourth-round draw, as swollen as the rivers to the west, spilt out 49 names yesterday but that list, the longest since the ice age of 1963, was reduced to 47 after last night's matches. At least Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester City, who opposed each other in the final last May, already know their opponents: both are at home against lowly first division colleagues.

Tottenham, the holders, have a cup tradition of their own. Only once in the last 19 draws have they been forced to leave the confines of London and that was for the neutral venue of Hillsborough in last season's FA Cup when they drew against Wolverhampton Wanderers. Leeds United will be the sixth visitors this season to attempt to knock Spurs out at White Hart Lane. None has yet succeeded.

Tottenham, who took a point from the goalless draw at Elland Road three weeks ago, will be without their Argentines, Ardiles and Villa, after April 1 but Cesar Menotti, Argentina's manager, has agreed to release them should Spurs reach the semi-final, to be played on April 3. Leeds, though, have already lost their Argentine: Sabella, who has not settled in Britain, signed for Estudiantes for £100,000 a few hours before the draw was made.

Manchester City, who lead the first division, must be favoured to beat Coventry City on January 23. They triumphed at Highfield Road last month but that, according to John Bond, "does not mean a thing. Their manager, Dave Sexton, will be keen to do well in Manchester for obvious reasons and he will be doing his homework to make it difficult for us".

The only other draw involving first division side matches Sunderland with Liverpool—Sunderland first having to beat Rotherham at home in a third-round replay tomorrow. If they fail to do this Liverpool will meet a side managed by yet another of their former employees. (Last Saturday they dismissed not only John Toshack's Swansea City but also suggestions that their prolonged successful run might be at an end.)

Emlyn Hughes, Rotherham's manager, will attempt to keep the concentration of his players on more immediate matters during his team talk in their Roker Park dressing-room. "I won't even mention Liverpool", he said. "From a personal point of view a tie with them would be tremendous." If his wishful thought comes true, he confirmed that it would be an all-ticket affair.

Most of the remnants belong to the second division. Luton Town, the clear leaders, and Watford, currently third, also know their fate. Both are at home against cup specialists in perhaps the two most attractive ties of the round. Luton take on Ipswich Town, the Uefa Cup holders, and Watford meet West Ham United, who won the trophy in 1980.

Watford, accustomed to felling giants, took record receipts of over £53,000 from their victory over Manchester United on Saturday and their ground will no doubt be full again. Graham Taylor, their manager, took his wife shopping in the morning and then described the draw as "Great . . . as long as we win it".

West Ham beat them twice in the second division last season and are one of only two sides to win at Vicarage Road in the last 12 months. They also beat Watford by the only goal in the third round five years ago when Watford were in the fourth division. "This gives us our chance for revenge", Mr Taylor added.

If the three non-League survivors needed any incentive, they have been denied it. Barnet will be at home to Oxford United if they beat Brighton tonight and several permutations face Altrincham. But Bishop Auckland look as though they may yet reach the fifth-round draw without even having played their second-round opponents.

FA Cup fourth-round draw

Barnet or Brighton v Oxford.
Barnsley or Blackpool v Queen's Park Rangers or Middlesbrough.
Carlisle or Bishop Auckland or Huddersfield v Orient.
Chelsea or Hull v Wrexham.
Crystal Palace v Bolton.
Gillingham or Oldham v West Bromwich.
Luton v Ipswich.
Manchester City v Coventry.
Newcastle or Colchester v Millwall or Grimsby.
Norwich v Doncaster.
Peterborough or Bristol City v Notts County or Aston Villa.
Rotherham or Sunderland Liverpool.
Scunthorpe or Hereford Leicester.
Shrewsbury or Port Vale Burnley or Altrincham.
Tottenham Hotspur v Leeds.
Watford v West Ham.
Matches to be played on January 23.

Tyneside depressed again

By Iain Mackenzie
Newcastle Utd 1 Colchester Utd 1

There are occasions when watching football is fun. This was not one of them. Newcastle are not that great side who have won this Cup often before; they are nowhere near it, much to Tyneside's sadness.

Nor were the Colchester team who turned out here likely to repeat their famous victory over Leeds United when the latter were at their height. This was a different Colchester.

The Essex side, relegated last season with more illustrious names such as Sheffield United and Blackpool, often looked like Hereford (or Bedford, if you prefer), yet never had the mastery that tiddlers have shown in controlling those wayward darlings of the North-east.

With sleet, rain and slush soaking a crowd the size of which would have ashamed the tens of thousands who used to watch players like R. S. McColl and, much later, Milburn and Robledo, Newcastle struggled for 37 minutes. Then they scored and St James' sounded just a little bit like its old self.

It was a good goal. Shoulder took the ball about 30 yards out, sent Colchester's defenders the wrong way, and gave Varadi the the chance he needed to go through for his ninth goal for the club. Varadi, whose most famous moment was probably when he scored the Everton goal which knocked Liverpool out of a previous Cup, gave the veteran goalkeeper Walker not the slightest chance with a perfectly placed shot.

Though it was 1—0 at half-time, Colchester had not exactly been disgraced. Twice McDonough had been close to shaming Newcastle in Hereford fashion and twice he had been denied only by bad bounces of the ball. Osborne, too, came close, as did Allinson, but somehow there was never the feeling that Colchester were going to do enough to make a second match unnecessary.

They seemed to sense it as time drifted away and, with it, their chances of a match in the fourth round. Newcastle had much the same feeling, or at least the 17,000 hardy souls who watched had, until the last few minutes. Then it happened once more to Newcastle.

In Colchester's last attack of the game the ball reached Allinson, who headed on to Wignall, the No 5 hooking a shot past the goalkeeper for the equalizer. The replay is on Monday.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: K Carr; J Brownlie, W Saunders, J Trewick, S Carney, P Haddock, A Shoulder, M Martin, I Varadi, K Wharton, C Waddle.
COLCHESTER: M Walker, M Cook, P Coleman, S Leslie, S Wignall, S Wright, E Rowles, K Bremner, R Osborne, R McDonough, I Allinson.
Referee: T Mills (Barnsley).

Steven's winner earns Burnley Altrincham date

Burnley 2 Bury 1

A goal in the eleventh minute of extra time by Steven, an 18-year-old midfield player, took Burnley through to the third round of the FA Cup at Turf Moor last night. Burnley are now at home to Altrincham.

The home side had gone ahead in the 43rd minute with a goal from Hamilton, their Northern Ireland international, who slid the ball past Bury's goalkeeper, Brown, after a through pass from Young. The fourth division side equalized in the 54th minute, when Johnson headed in a corner from Jakub, but Bury could find no reply to Steven's extra-time winner, scored after Brown had pushed out a hard low centre from Cassidy.

Hull City 2 Hartlepool 0

Two goals in the last 15 minutes earned Hull City an FA Cup third round tie at Chelsea next Monday. A close-range shot from Marwood in the 75th minute and an 80th minute header from Hull's leading scorer, Mutrie, were enough to beat Hartlepool in this delayed second round tie at Boothferry Park.

Both Hartlepool, who were without three suspended players, and Hull looked rusty after their recent inactivity

Yesterday's results

FA Cup
Second round
Hull (0) 2 Hartlepool (0) 0
Marwood 4,975
Mutrie
Winners away to Chelsea.

Second round replay
Burnley (1) 2 Bury (0) 1 (aet)
Hamilton Johnson
Steven 9,108
Winners at home to Altrincham.

Third round
Newcastle (1) 1 Colchester (0) 1
Varadi 16,977 Wignall
Winners at home to Millwall or Grimsby.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: South: Salisbury 0, Andover 3. Cup, fourth round: Nuneaton 2, Aylesbury 3.

Scottish Cup
First round replay
East Fife (4) 4 Stranraer (0) 1
Neilson Harvey
Caithness 3 661
O'Brien

Scottish first division
Ayr 1 Kilmarnock 1
Morris Gallagher
(Abandoned at half-time: snow).

FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round: Telford 5, Nantwich 0; Hitchin 3, Leytonstone and Ilford 0; Sutton Coldfield 0, Wealdstone 0; Alvechurch 3, Billericay Town 0; Barking 1, Chesham United 0; Croydon 3, Gosport Borough 3; Enderby Town 4, St Albans City 4; Replays: Dorchester Town 2, Carshalton Athletic 0; Gravesend 3, Epsom 3 (aet); Harlow 2, King's Lynn 1; Taunton 4, Frome 2; Wokingham Town 0, Staines Town 2.

FA VASE: Second round: Chipping Norton Town 0, Odd Down 1; Erith and Belvedere 0, Leyton-Wingate 1; Whyteleafe 4, Eastbourne Town 0; Woodford 0, Barton Rovers 1. Second round replay: Burnham 0, Southall 1 (aet).

MATCHES POSTPONED: FA Cup second round: Carlisle v Bishop Auckland. Scottish Cup first round: Civil Service Strollers v Cowdenbeath, Stenhousemuir v Berwick, Stirling Albion v Clyde. Replay: Inverness Clachnacuddin v Fraserburgh. Scottish premier division: Airdrieonians v Celtic.

OTHER MATCH: Nottingham Forest 5, Luton 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow Borough 3, Hayes 3.
COUNTY YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Buckinghamshire 8, Hertfordshire 1.

Hockey
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: East: Cambridgeshire 1, Essex 0; Hertfordshire 4, Lincolnshire 0; Huntingdonshire 0, Suffolk 5; Kent 0, Norfolk

Leeds refuse Halifax

Halifax Town, the fourth division strugglers, had their request to sign Peter Barnes, the England winger, on loan for a month turned down by Leeds United last night. Barnes is currently playing for Leeds reserves. Steve Coppell, Manchester United's England winger, has signed a new five-year contract tying him to the club until he is 31.

Tennis

Organizers find a place for a pair from Britain's past

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Professional tennis is such a busy business these days, such a world-wide whirligig that it no longer seems daft for players to fly to Birmingham in January from Melbourne, Madras and various points of the United States. They will compete in the tenth World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, which begins this evening. Shifted this year from Olympia to the National Exhibition Centre and backed by new sponsors (Barratt's, the builders), the tournament even includes Steve Denton and Hank Pfister, who contested Sunday's singles and doubles finals of the Australian championships on a grass court in Melbourne.

The outsiders in this $200,000 event for eight teams are Christopher Mottram and John Lloyd, a pairing excavated from the distant past on the initiative of the organizers. These two have played together only once before, on a fast court in Zurich in 1976, when they were Britain's only losers in a 4—1 Davis Cup win over Switzerland. Both have learned a lot since then but not enough to suggest that they have much of a chance in this company.

Mottram will take the deuce court so that Lloyd's backhand returns will have ample scope. "We know one another's games backwards", Mottram said yesterday, blinking his way towards the practice court after the drive from London. "It's going to be interesting. But this is a tough tournament."

It is indeed, particularly for such a doubtful quantity as the British team, whose presence can best be justified in terms of adding a domestic flavour to a festival featuring players from seven nations. During the first four days the teams will compete in two groups of four on an all-play-all basis, the two most successful teams in each group advancing to Saturday's semi-finals. All matches will be decided the old-fashioned way: the best of five sets.

If the organizers did Mottram and Lloyd a favour by inviting them, the largesse stopped there. The other teams assigned to that group are last year's winners and runners-up, Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (former Wimbledon champions) and Pfister and Victor Amaya (former French champions) plus Sherwood Stewart and Ferdi Taygan, who beat Peter Fleming and John McEnroe in the recent Wembley final.

The teams in the other group are Fleming and Fritz Buehning, two large men who play well together but not noted for endearing court manners, Heinz Gunthardt and Balazs Taroczy (reigning French champions), Denton and Kevin Curren, and the brothers Vijay and Anand Amritraj. This evening's programme will be Mottram and Lloyd v Stewart and Taygan and Gunthardt and Taroczy v the Amritraj brothers.

This event has much in common with the recent Toyota series championship and the Volvo Masters tournament to be played in New York next week. The trouble with these eight-draw events is that players can lose a match and still win a tournament, which offends traditional concepts. On the other hand, the players all have a second chance, which is no bad thing for the people who want to watch them, and the quality of the tennis tends to be admirable if occasionally patchy. Any deficiencies arise either from the rust acquired during the holiday season or from the rigours of competing in (and travelling from) Australia.

This WCT event has a special significance because it marks the beginning of the Dallas-based promoters' first year of independence after four years in uneasy harness with the Grand Prix.

WCT have frankly accepted the fact that they are in showbusiness. Their tournaments are always presented with an imaginative sense of style. The only slight, long-term reservation one has about them concerns what they would want out of the game, if, one day, they made the Grand Prix a subsidiary circuit. But such doubts are probably unfair. After all, it was WCT, more than a decade ago, who first put men's professional tennis on its feet.

ADELAIDE: South Australian Open (US unless stated): J James (Australia) beat T Wilkison, 6—3, 7—6; L Bourne beat J Fitzgerald (Australia), 6—3, 6—7, 7—5; T Mayotte beat J Delaney, 7—5, 6—3; L Stefanki beat M Davis, 6—3, 7—6; D Carter (Australia) beat R Hightower, 4—6, 7—6, 6—4; B Dyke (Australia) beat S Meister, 6—2, 6—3; M Brunnberg beat D Collings (Australia), 6—4 6—4.

Determination is the key for Miss Lusty

By Lewine Mair

Nicola Lusty, of Middlesex, yesterday beat Annabel Croft, the fifth seed, 6—3, 6—0 on the first day of the junior covered courts championships, sponsored by Prudential, at Queen's.

Both players had returned to Britain on Sunday morning after an American trip which had taken in the Orange Bowl tournament. Miss Croft was tired enough to ask—albeit to no avail—if her match yesterday could be postponed.

What kept Miss Lusty awake and alert was the fact that she could not wait to get on court against a player who had further enhanced a considerable reputation by reaching the semi-finals of the 16-and-under section of the Orange Bowl.

A tall, rangy, competitor, Miss Lusty radiates the determination of one who has just missed out on making the top teams and squads all along the line. Even where the American trip was concerned, she had paid her own way.

By all accounts she made the best of her time abroad. Apart from recording a 6—0, 6—0 win in the first round of the 18-and-under Orange Bowl she also reached the quarter-finals of the Miami Shores tournament.

Siobhan Nicholson, from Surrey, found herself down to one racket with a broken string after a handful of games against Mary Collins, of Essex. Elizabeth Jones, the first seed, came to her rescue with a couple of replacement rackets, but the episode did nothing for Miss Nicholson's concentration

Nicola Hook, aged 17, an eminently watchable if emotional competitor, found herself up against an eager youngster with nothing to lose in Diane Walker, from Middlesex. In the final set the older girl sped to 3—0, only to lose eventually 5—7.

GIRLS: Singles: first round: C Gaskin beat J Blezard, 6—2, 6—1; C Berry beat J Caplen, 6—0, 6—1; L Gracie beat J Davis, 6—1, 6—4; D Walker beat N Hook, 7—6, 6—7, 7—5; M Collins beat S Nicholson, 6—4, 6—2; E Jones beat L Browne, 6—0, 6—1; S Gomer beat M Cass, 6—3, 6—1; S Mair beat A Jones, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; C Bann beat F Gammack, 6—2, 7—5; J Louis beat S Lonnbottom, 7—5, 6—1; S Sullivan beat H Narborough, 7—5, 6—0; N Lusty beat A Croft, 6—3, 6—0; S Reeves beat C Gillies, 6—1, 6—2; S Walpole beat L Harley, 6—2, 6—4.
BOYS: Singles: first round: D Felgate beat C Harris, 6—4, 6—3; S Richards beat P England, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

Rugby Union

England's quality ensures no change

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent


Smith: perfect judgement

It is not often that selectors feel disposed to change a winning combination and, following that heartening victory over Australia, the English panel predictably have named an unchanged side to launch their championship campaign against Scotland, at Murrayfield, on Saturday week. The same applies to last Saturday's reserves, one of whom, the Wasps full back, Nick Stringer, won his first cap when replacing Mike Slemen on a wing.

Bill Beaumont will be leading England for the 21st time, and equalling the number of caps, 34, won by his chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers. Only Tony Neary (43), John Pullin (42) and David Duckham (36, with 14 as a centre, 22 as a wing) now stand ahead of him in the national list. Peter Wheeler, now due for his 30th cap, will draw level with another distinguished hooker and rumbustious former England captain, Eric Evans. Slemen, in line for his 26th, will move one ahead of C. N. "Kit" Lowe, now in his 91st year and still going strong.

"A quality performance", was how Mr Rogers yesterday introduced his thoughts on England's 15—11 victory last weekend: "I thought that we outplayed Australia more comprehensively in the second half than any of the other home countries had been able to do, and altogether it was a very encouraging prelude to the championship. The quality of the game, played in excellent spirit, was remarkable in the conditions. John Carleton told me he thought it the fastest he had ever played in.

"Everyone quite rightly has sung the praises of Colclough, who I think last season suffered some reaction after his tour with the Lions in South Africa. But I thought Steve Smith had an outstanding game too. His judgment was perfect, and I don't remember him putting one ball back to Huw Davies that wasn't as and when his partner wanted it."

Looking back on the Wallabies tour, the chairman said their defence had reemphasized the virtues, not just of speed, but of the most positive, uncompromising tackling. The improvement and effectiveness of their mauling had surprised many opponents, but he thought that England, making sure that their ball carriers were not isolated, were not outdone in this area.

"What's more," he added, "they didn't score against us in the first half, in spite of all the ball they got." Mr Rogers, speaking off the cuff, suggested that all of the eight Australian tries in internationals here were scored from broken play and/or opponents' errors.

This was a rather unflattering analysis. The only try against Ireland and both of those — most certainly the second — against Wales were positively created from set pieces. All three tries at Murrayfield, admittedly, were set up in the first instance by Scottish mistakes, but two of them were beautifully worked for.

ENGLAND: W M H Rose (Cambridge University); J Carleton (Orrell), P W Dodge (Leicester), C R Woodward (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); G H Davies (Cambridge University), S J Smith (Sale); C E Smart (Newport), P J Wheeler (Leicester), G S Pearce (Northampton), N C Jeavons (Moseley), W B Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M J Colclough (Angoulême), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), R Hesford (Bristol). Replacements: N Stringer (Wasps), L Cusworth (Leicester), N Melville (Wasps), P Rendall (Wasps), A Simpson (Sale), V Cannon (Northampton).

Poll on leagues

The 2,000 member clubs of the Rugby Union are being asked for a straight yes or no verdict by February 22, on whether leagues should be introduced to English rugby. Results of the poll will be considered by the full committee of the union on March 5, who are already aware that senior clubs are not in favour.

West Welshmen with a point worth making

By Peter West

Four days before the climax of their tour against a glittering Barbarians combination in Cardiff on Saturday, the Australians meet West Wales at Llanelli this afternoon with a team which is captained by Tony Shaw and includes only three men who played against England. These are the centre, Mike O'Connor (a wing last Saturday), who after some weeks of enforced inactivity needs all the match practice he can get, the stand-off, Mark Ella, and the prop, Tony D'Arcy.

Shaw, who was dropped for the England international, has been chosen at lock, where he played against Ireland, Wales and Scotland. That shrewd centre, Andrew Slack, who has appeared in 17 of the 22 games, is given a well-earned rest. The full back, Roger Gould, will be in charge of the goal-kicking, having landed five conversions and a penalty with much aplomb against Combined Services just after Christmas and then finding himself left out of the England encounter.

The West Wales XV will be aware of the fact that the national selectors will be watching this match before announcing their team to play Ireland in Dublin a week on Saturday. The Combined side is captained by Ray Gravell and includes three more Lions and Welsh internationals in Allan Martin, the most capped (34) of his country's lock forwards, Peter Morgan, the Llanelli centre, and Elgan Rees, the Neath wing. A fifth international is the Maesteg full back, Gwyn Evans.

The Llanelli scrum half, Mark Douglas, and the Neath hooker and captain, Mike Richards, were members of the Welsh B team which lost heavily to France in November. Douglas, currently thought to be third in the Welsh rankings, was regarded by the last All Blacks side here as the most promising young player they have seen in the principality. He was not at his best in difficult circumstances when I saw him playing at Bristol the other evening but Carwyn James, now president of Llanelli, reminded me that after injury he remains short of match play.

WEST WALES: G Evans (Maesteg); M Thomas (Aberavon), R Gravell (Llanelli, captain), P Morgan (Llanelli), E Rees (Neath); M Lewis (Aberavon), M Douglas (Llanelli), P Knight (Aberavon), M Richards (Neath), P Francis (Maesteg), G Jones (Neath), A Martin (Aberavon), A Owen (Aberavon), D Pickering (Llanelli), J Thomas (Maesteg).
AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; M Martin, M Cox, M O'Connor, P Grigg; M Ella, A Parker; A D'Arcy, L Walker, S Pilecki; C Roche, M Mathers, A Shaw (captain), P Lucas, D Hall.
Referee: M Morgan (England).

Squire called up

The French flanker, Jean-Luc Joinel, has withdrawn with an ankle injury from the Barbarians XV to play the Australians on Saturday. He is replaced by Jeff Squire (Pontypool).

For the record

American football

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: Play-off games: American Conference semi-final: Cincinnati Bengals 28, Buffalo Bills 21. National Conference semi-final: San Francisco 49ers 38, New York Giants 24.

Cricket

JOHANNESBURG: Currie Cup: Western Province 353 for 9 dec (S Bruce 89) and 186 for 7; Transvaal 251 and 118 for 3. Match drawn.

	P	W	D	L	Bat	Bowl	Pts
W Province	5	2	2	1	13	21	54
Transvaal	4	1	3	0	31	13	44
W Transvaal	4	1	2	1	2	16	28
Natal	3	1	2	0	4	10	24
E Province	4	0	1	3	5	14	19

Cross country

VINOVO, Italy: International cross country (6½ miles, all GB): 1, D Clark, 33min, 05sec; 2, B Ford 33:05; 3, J Goater 33:07; 4, B Knight 33:23. Women's race (2½ miles): 1, C Tomasini (Italy) 12:52; 4, C Boxer (GB) 13.06.

Cycling

COLOGNE: Six-day race: 1, W Peffgen and A Fritz (WG) 246 pts; 2, P Sercu (Belgium) and G Braun (WG) 161; 3, R Pijnen (Netherlands) and J Kristen (WG) 151; 4, G Frank and R Oersted (Denmark) 209—one lap behind; 5, G Schumacher and Udo Hempel (WG) 200—one lap behind; 6, H Hindeland and S Schrotter (WG) 225—seven laps behind.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Hartford Whalers 4; Buffalo Sabres 3, Montreal Canadiens 2; Boston Bruins 8, Winnipeg Jets 5; Washington Capitals 4, New York Rangers 3; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Detroit Red Wings 3.

Tennis

PORT WASHINGTON: International Junior Championships: Boys: Under 18 Final: F Cancellotti (Italy) beat H Sundstrom (Sweden) 6—4, 7—5. Under 16 final: M Westphal (WG) beat O Rahnasto (Finland) 6—2, 6—1. Girls: Under 18 final: J Lagasse (US) beat H Ellus 6—3, 6—2; Under 16 final: J Fuchs (US) beat H Olsson (Sweden) 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

WASHINGTON: Women's tournament: First round (US unless stated): P Casale beat J Durie (GB) 6—3, 6—1; J Russell beat B Nagelsen, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; J Harrington beat P Louie 6—3, 6—4; B Norton beat Z Garrison 6—2, 6—1.

Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated.

FA CUP: Third round: Barnsley v Blackpool; Gillingham v Oldham Athletic; Millwall v Grimsby Town; Notts County v Aston Villa; Shrewsbury Town v Port Vale. Third round replays: Brighton v Barnet (7.45); Middlesbrough v Queen's Park Rangers.

FIRST DIVISION: Ipswich Town v Birmingham City; Liverpool v West Ham United.

THIRD DIVISION: Chesterfield v Preston North End.

FOURTH DIVISION: Wigan Athletic v Tranmere Rovers.

FA VASE: Second round: Chester-le-Street v Guisborough (1.30); Buckingham v Berkhamsted; Eppleton CW v Thackley (1.45).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, fourth round: Gloucester v Witney Town. Southern division: Dunstable v Chelmsford.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Bristol Rovers; Plymouth Argyle v Swindon Town (2.30); Southampton v Fulham.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bolton Wanderers v Wolverhampton Wanderers

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Sutton United v Tooting and Mitcham. First division: Aveley v Tilbury; Farnborough Town v Maidenhead United. Second division: Basildon United v Letchworth Garden City; Worthing v Eastbourne United. Cup, third round: Slough Town v Wycombe Wanderers.

COUNTY YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Suffolk v Norfolk (Cranes Ltd ground, Ipswich 2.0).

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: West Wales v Australians (Llanelli, 2.15).
CLUB MATCHES: Plymouth Albion v RAF (7.15); Kelso v Gosforth (2.15).
TENNIS: World doubles championship (Birmingham, 6.0).
TABLE TENNIS: England v China (Ordsall Recreation Centre, Salford, 6.30).

Basketball

Doncaster best of the absent friends

Two English clubs, who declined to play in the World Invitation Club championships at Crystal Palace because they refused to pay their own expenses, had their own private dispute in the National League

Doncaster moved up to third place by handing last season's champions, fifth-placed Fiat Birmingham their heaviest defeat of the season, 102—76

Playing at home, Doncaster dominated most of the game. Birmingham staged a slight recovery late in the first half to trail 45—38 at half-time only to fall away badly in the second half. Richards (30 points) was the game's top scorer for Doncaster, White (23) being Birmingham's outstanding marksman.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Denver Nuggets 128, Milwaukee Bucks 122; Seattle Supersonics 110, Los Angeles Lakers 90; Portland Trail Blazers 127, Kansas City Kings 116.

Boxing

Christie chases 46th victory

Errol Christie (Coventry) goes for his 46th consecutive win when he boxes for England against Ireland at Coventry Leisure Centre on January 13.

On January 13, Christie, aged 18, an ABA senior champion, is still qualified to compete in the European junior championships later this year.

TEAM: Flyweight—J Hyland; Bantam—R Gilbody; Feather—P Hanlon; Light—G Felvus; Light-welter—J Decker; Welter—R McKenley; Light-middle—E Christie; Middle—J Price; Light-heavy—A Wilson; Heavy—D Garside; Super heavy—A Elliott.

Cricket

Australia face uphill task as Chappell's run famine continues

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 4

Australia look like having to bat for four sessions of play — one tomorrow and three on Wednesday — if they are to save the second Test match against West Indies. With two days left, West Indies are 210 runs ahead with eight second-innings wickets in hand. Being one down in the three-match series, it is they who have the greater need to win.

At one time Australia's position was more hazardous than when the day ended. Having got themselves into the wrong frame of mind last night, when Wood and Dyson allowed Richards and Gomes to bowl 18 overs for 27 runs (you should hear Neil Harvey and Arthur Morris talking about that!), they were saved from a significantly lower total by a partnership of 70 for the eighth wicket between Border and Yardley.

When Marsh hooked a gentle long hop from Gomes straight to forward square leg immediately before lunch, it completed a dreadful morning for Australia. A few minutes before the close of yesterday's play they were 108 for one. Now they were 172 for seven, on a good batting wicket.

For Australia to have had a really successful day, Greg Chappell had to play an innings. Instead his touch continued to elude him, for which, very soon, someone is going to be made to suffer.

Even the undoubtedly great players — and Chappell is such a one — have their bad runs. As surely, though, as the cloud lifts from the hill, they come out of them. Chappell's Test scores since he returned to captain Australia in the middle of November are 6, 22, 201, 22, 0, 0, 6 and today's 12. Including two of the one-day internationals, he recently had four noughts in a row.

They are beginning, as you would imagine, to call for his head. This morning, apart from one lovely cover drive off Holding, he was clearly out of sorts. It was only to be expected. Yet to think that it might be the same when England are here later this year would be wishful in the extreme.

After Hughes, before scoring, had edged Holding at catching height to where a fourth slip would have been, Lloyd closed the gap—whereupon Chappell was caught there. The ball was short enough and wide enough and bounced mildly enough for Chappell, at his best, to have been hitting it for four.

With Hughes, half forward, being bowled by a beauty from Garner, only Border of the batsmen remained. Although he is said to have been playing nothing like as well as in England last summer, this was just the situation to bring the best out in him, and coming in at 128 for five he saw out the innings. The bonus for Australia was the batting of Yardley, who raised Australian spirits with a rollicking 45. He hit at everything, bringing the crowd to their feet.

Holding's five for 64 takes his tally for Australia's last three innings to 16 for 170. For the moment, Clarke looks undertrained and Croft is not producing the leg cutter which sent such shivers down poor Bill Athey's spine in West Indies last winter. Marshall, now rated No. 2 among the West Indian fast bowlers, is unfit.



Holding: 16 wickets in Australia's last three innings.

West Indies were left with a possible two hours' batting by the time Richards, with a direct hit from midwicket, ran out Thomson. In the first of them they scored 62 for two off 14 overs — spectacular stuff which included a brilliant diving catch in the gully by Yardley and a brief appearance, as arrogant as it was startling, by Richards, whose main concern seemed to be to hit every ball for four.

When Richards is in this mood no one is safe, whether on the field or off it. He blasted the second ball of Alderman's sixth over back over the bowler's head for four, straight to the Noble Stand. The next he square-cut for four, the one after that he whipped wide of mid-on for four. The fifth, a slower one, he hit to Border at short mid-wicket. Richards had one boundary left in him, when he whacked the gum he had been chewing for four.

Not even Bradman could bat as Richards tried to do this evening and get away with it.

After Richards was out, bad light claimed 20 minutes and Haynes decided that it was his turn to scorch the grass. If not a great day's play, it was certainly a good one.

WEST INDIES: First innings 384 (L. Gomes 126, G. Greenidge 66).

Second Innings

C G Greenidge, c Yardley, b Lillee	8
D Haynes, not out	37
I V A Richards, c Border, b Alderman	22
H A Gomes, not out	20
Extras (l-b1, w4, n-b1)	6
Total (2 wkts)	93

*C H Lloyd, P J Dujon, † D A Murray, M A Holding, S T Clarke, J Garner, C E H Croft to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-52

BOWLING: Lillee, 8-3-22-1; Alderman, 7-2-34-1; Yardley, 5-3-11-0; Thomson, 5-1-20-0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

B M Laird, c Dujon, b Garner	14
G M Wood, c Murray, b Holding	63
J Dyson, l-b-w, b Holding	28
T M Alderman, b Clarke	0
*G S Chappell, c Dujon, b Holding	12
K J Hughes, b Garner	16
A R Border, not out	53
† R W Marsh, c Holding, b Gomes	17
B Yardley, b Holding	45
D K Lillee, c Garner, b Holding	4
J R Thomson, run out	8
Extras (b1, l-b2, w2, n-b2)	7
Total	267

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-108, 3-111, 4-112, 5-128, 6-141, 7-172, 8-242, 9-248, 10-267.

BOWLING: Holding, 29-9-64-5; Clarke, 16-4-51-1; Garner, 20-4-52-2; Croft, 20-7-53-0; Richards, 13-7-21-0; Gomes, 9-1-19-1

The gamble that faces Fletcher

From Richard Streeton
Calcutta, Jan 4

Unless the England batting fails completely when the fourth Test match continues tomorrow, the timing of Fletcher's declaration could be one of the trickiest decisions he has had to take in his career. England resume 89 runs ahead, with nine wickets left, and two days remain in a match which is delicately poised. India have not yet completely given up hope of winning themselves.

Ideally Fletcher would like to have India batting again for the final 20 minutes tomorrow. Certainly he thinks he needs a full day on Wednesday in which to try to bowl them out. Whether England are in a position to implement either of these aims depends on the progress their batsmen make.

Fletcher is a realist. He said at today's rest day press conference that he did not expect England to receive more than 60 overs tomorrow in the day, "and I am not blaming Gavaskar", he added quickly.

The prospect of India, with three spinners in the side, bowling their overs at a rate of 11.3 an hour might horrify the purists but this particular nadir has already been reached in this series.

By backround and instinct Fletcher, like so many present-day captains in the English game, is reluctant to take chances. One senses in the English camp a feeling that it would be wrong to gamble on winning if it also meant the slightest chance that England might lose. In the present circumstances of this match, though, there probably is not enough time for England to win unless they strike out firmly for victory and ignore the possibility of defeat.

The present intention is for England to seek 70 to 80 runs before lunch without further loss of wickets and then to accelerate in the afternoon. With Gooch and Botham, of course, the key figures. By the time these words appear in print, the reader will know from his early morning radio whether England's hopes have been fulfilled. What is certain, if advance reports of the wickets at Madras and Kanpur — where the fifth and sixth tests are being played — are true, is that England are unlikely to have a better chance of pulling back their 1-0 deficit in the rubber.

With the chance to speak separately with both captains, it was interesting to compare their thinking. Both agreed that the pitch was slow and that the bounce would become more uneven. Fletcher referred to the surface being loose in places and that the spinners would gain an increasing amount of turn;



Fletcher: one of his trickiest decisions ever.

Gavaskar described the pitch as spongy and felt his seamers would have the most significant role. Fletcher said that if he was batting last he would not want to have to make more than 250; Gavaskar thought India had a chance if their target was 300 and a day plus two or three hours were available.

India have proved in the past that they are capable of making good scores in the fourth innings. They can also block for hours if it is called for. Fletcher is anxious to be in a position where he can maintain attacking fields. A problem with these in India is that from mid-afternoon onwards the close fieldsmen cast shadows and have to stand farther back than in England.

"It is maddening not to be able to place the close catchers where you want them." Fletcher said. Fletcher, who wears shin pads under his flannels, has been standing within two yards of the bat at silly point in this series at times but near the end of the day. Both he and Gatting, at forward short leg, have been forced to move farther away.

Fletcher and Gavaskar were perturbed at the frequency with which the Indian balls being used in this series lose their shape and have to be changed. It does nothing to help the overall tempo of the game and disturbed the concentration of batsmen and bowlers. It may be that English balls will be used from the fifth Test onwards, though Fletcher thought it would be more proper if the suggestion came from India. A switch to English balls was made from the fourth Test onwards two years ago when Pakistan toured India.

When a ball has to be changed in England it has usually lost its shape. In India a more common fault is that the leather splits first, followed by its going out of shape.

This is the sort of thing that might have been handled by an official observer from the International Cricket Conference. They planned to have a neutral observer at all Test matches a year or two back. It was one of the better suggestions to emerge from that body but for some reason there have been no observers at the Tests here this season, which is to be regretted.

Over rates and neutral umpires might appear on the IOC agenda in July and the current matches are providing evidence on both issues. Meanwhile Hubert Doggart, the MCC president, who is chairman of the ICC during his term of office, has denied an agency report that quoted him saying that neutral umpires were being planned for the future in cricket.

ENGLAND 248 (K W R Fletcher 69, I T Botham 58; Kapil Dev six for 91) and 49 for one; INDIA 208 (D B Vengsarkar 70).

Comfortable win for Pakistanis

Launceston, Jan 4.—The Pakistanis cruised to their first win over a state side on their current tour when they crushed Tasmania by 10 wickets here today. Tasmania were all out for 316 in their second innings, leaving the tourists needing just three runs for victory. After three successive maidens, Ashraf Ali finally hit the winning shot with a boundary in the fourth over.

Tasmania, resuming at 221 for four, lost their six remaining wickets for the additon of 95 runs in little more than three hours. Their wicketkeeper, Wooley, was the first man out, caught at slip by Javed Miandad off Iqbal Qasim for 37. Qasim struck once again before lunch, bowling Allanby, an all-rounder, when he had made eight.

The night-watchman, Clough, who had still to get off the mark at the start of the day, batted for 165 minutes before being out for 34, his highest score in first-class cricket. Clough, who normally bats at No 11, came in eight minutes before close of play yesterday.

Wickets continued to fall after lunch and it took the Pakistanis only 65 minutes to remove the remaining batsmen. Tasmania saved themselves from the indignity of an innings defeat when the last batsman, Blizzard, glanced Taheer Naqash for four. He was out two balls later.

TASMANIA: First Innings 158 (R Jeffery 64, Iqbal Qasim 5 for 31)

Second Innings

I R Beven, lbw, b Tahir	21
R F Jeffery, lbw, b Imran	37
D C Boon, c Qasim, b Miandad	49
*B F Davison, lbw, b Imran	72
† R D Woolley, c Miandad, b Qasim	37
P M Clough, c Ashraf, b Tahir	34
N J Allanby, b Qasim	8
P Mancell, c Saleem, b Imran	2
F Stephenson, c sub, b Tahir	9
S L Saunders, not out	2
P A Blizzard, lbw, b Tahir	4
Extras b19, lb9, w2, nb11	41
Total	316

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-46, 2-88, 3-170, 4-217, 5-258, 6-273, 7-289, 8-303, 9-311, 10-316

BOWLING. Imran Khan, 30-8-84-3; Tahir Naqash, 23-6-60-4; Sarfraz Nawaz, 19-6-57-0; Iqbal Qasim, 22-7-54-2; Javed Miandad, 8-1-20-1

PAKISTANIS: First Innings 472 for 5 dec (Javed Miandad 158 not out, Rizwan-uz-Zaman 118)

Second Innings

Mohsin Khan, not out	0
Ashraf Ali, not out	4
Total (0 wkt)	4

BOWLING: Woolley, 2-2-0-0; Mancell, 1.1-1-4-0. — Reuter and AP.

White water descent

A four-man kayak team led by Jim Hargreaves, will leave London tomorrow to attempt the descent of one of the world's prize white water rivers — the Rio Bio Bio in Chile.

Racing

Richdee's sights on Sun Alliance

By Michael Seely

Richdee put himself on target for Cheltenham with an easy victory in the Nottingham Champion Novices Steeplechase yesterday. Last season Clayside won this valuable race before going on to triumph in the Arkle Trophy at the National Hunt Festival, but the Sun Alliance Chase will be Richdee's target in March.

Richdee was one of the best long-distance hurdlers in the country last season and was gaining his third success from four starts over fences yesterday. However, the six-year-old will have to learn to adjust his stride if he is to survive the hazards of the undulations and stiff fences at Cheltenham. Richdee's jumping is certainly adequate but he is inclined to misjudge the odd obstacle and also screwed badly at the third fence from home. His trainer Neville Crump said afterwards "Don't forget that this is only a young horse. I intend to give him more experience in a small race or two before the big day."

Bought out of Walter Wharton's stable as a four-year-old, Richdee belongs to Miss Dorothy Dalzell, who purchased the gelding on the advice of her brother, Jack. Colonel Dalzell was formerly an officer in the Royal Army Vetinary Corps and rode two winners of the Indian Grand National. Richdee has certainly been on his travels lately. Along with three others of Crump's horses he was sent up to Ayr on Friday. And when the meeting was abandoned all four worked on the racecourse on Saturday morning.

Ice Plant, another of Crump's visitors to the Scottish track, could only finish second to Artimarval in the Daleside Handicap Steeplechase. Artimarval won with the greatest of ease in the hands of David Dutton, and this victory gave his trainer, John Blundell, his 13th success of the season.

There was certainly no lack of exciting finishes. The Central Television Handicap Hurdle was a hard-fought affair before Sam Morshead drove Brave Jack past the post a length in front of Percipienne, with Fred Pilliner two and a half lengths away, third. The judge placed High Steward fourth, but when he examined the photoprint later he realized that he had made a mistake and that Liboi had finished just in front of his original choice. The judge ordered the placings to be reversed but the Tote had already paid the backers of High Steward.

The first division of the Annesley Novices' Hurdle was won by Chequer's Girl who gave John Spearing his tenth training success of the season. The last division fell to Windley Lad, who after looking home and dry after landing clear on the flat only just managed to withstand the late attack of Fitzherbert. Mike Vergette said, "Windley Lad will certainly win again.

☐ Rain threatens today's meeting at Folkestone and Sedgefield. At Folkestone the course was just about raceable yesterday but an inspection will be held at 8 am if there is any further rain. Sedgefield's chances are bright but only if there is no more rain. The stewards will inspect at 7.30 am.

There are no immediate problems for tomorrow's meeting at Towcester where the going is soft, but the situation at Carlisle, is described as "hopeless". The course is waterlogged and the stewards will inspect at 9.15 am today. Yesterday's Ayr meeting was cancelled, also because of a waterlogged course.

Folkestone programme

12.30 SEASALTER HURDLE (Div I: novices: £759: 2m 110yd) (17 runners)

1		ALLADO (A Neaves) A Neaves 6-11-6	
2	00	BUSTABY (D Mills) D Mills 6-11-6	R Goldstein
5	023-383	LEITH HILL FLYER (O Reed) A Pitt 6-11-6	T Cox 4
6		MAYFIELD BOY (C Godden) R Smyth 7-11-6	M Coyle 4
8	000024/	QUAKER LAD (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 6-11-6	R Rowell
9	2/4000-	RENDEZVOUS (N Upson) J Long 6-11-6	P Upson
10	p-	RONDA BOY (Mrs R Brew) Miss C Brew 9-11-6	Miss C Brew 7
11	00-34	STRAIGHT UP (A Aylett) A Aylett 6-11-6	G Jones
13	41	ROYAL SWAN (R Cheetham) P Mitchell 4-10-8	R Hughes
15	0	END OF ERA (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 4-10-3	M Harrington 4
16	4	FAIRGREEN (G Basham) H Westbrook 4-10-3	J Barlow
17		FIRE CHIEFTAIN (M Madgwick) M Madgwick 4-10-3	A Madgwick 7
18	22	HIGH HEAVEN (J Head) A Moore 4-10-3	G Moore 4
19	0	JIMMY LAW (T O'Shea) C Mackenzie 4-10-3	M Barrett 4
20		[illegible]	
21		[illegible]	
23		[illegible]	

[illegible]

1.0 M20 CHASE (Novices: selling: £617: 2½m) (10)

[illegible]

1.30 PEASMARSH HURDLE (Handicap: £1,069: 2m 5f) (14)

[illegible]

2.0 FAIR ROSAMUND CHASE (Handicap: £1,721: 3¼m) (14)

4	20p-a04	THE TROUT (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 14-11-8	Mr P Dukes 7
5	122-008	ANCIENT BRITON (L Tregaskes) J Gifford 7-11-7	H Davies
7	1004/30	FISHMONGER (K Scott) K Bailey 8-11-1	A Webb
8	012-322	MISS PILGRIM (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 8-11-0	R Rowell
9	43403p-	RIGHT TACTICS (CD) (Mrs R Brew) Miss C Brew 11-11-0	Miss C Brew 7
10	41022pv	LANDING PARTY (R Ledger) R Ledger 10-10-13	Mrs N Ledger 4
11	001330	SANTOSS (J Bradley) J Bradley 9-10-13	G Davies 4
13	230320	RHENRAY (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 7-10-10	G Gracey
14	20f100	GRAND ARMAGNAC (Mrs H Fleshman) H O'Neill 7-10-10	G McCourt
15	221-040	PRESTBURY (T Clay) T Clay 10-10-9	—
16	00-0f00	DOWNPAYMENT (Mrs S Crowe) M Bolton 8-10-9	B de Haan
18	20p33p	WOOL MERCHANT (B) (G Dadman) T M Jones 9-10-2	A Madgwick 7
19	p0bp-00	DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 8-10-0	Mr M Bosley 7
20	2p0/	EVEN LADY (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 11-10-0	Mrs S French

[illegible]

2.30 CLIFTONVILLE CHASE (Handicap: £1,171: 2m) (7)

[illegible]

3.0 SEASALTER HURDLE (Div II novices: £774: 2m 100yd) (15)

[illegible]

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely

12.30 Royal Swan. 1.0 Springfieldcracker. 1.30 Queen's Music. 2.0 Miss Pilgrim. 2.30 Pax. 3.0 Great Light.

Sedgefield programme

12.15 HAMSTERLEY CHASE (Div I: novices: £810: 2½m) (13 runners)

[illegible]

12.45 WITTON HURDLE (Handicap: £720: 2½m) (17)

[illegible]

1.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £944: 2m) (12)

7	2	JIMMY THE PIP (R Spencer) M H Easterby 6-11-0	A Brown
9	00/0	RAISE YOUR GLASS (A Corner) A Corner 7-11-0	Mr E McIntyre 4
11	p0/	VOLCANIC STAR (N Waggott) N Waggott 6-11-0	Mr N Waggott Jnr 7
15	0	GEARYS COLD ROLLED (H Geary "Steels") Denys Smith 5-10-10	C Grant
17	0	HIGH SORE (D Kinsella) J Charlton 5-10-10	Mr D Kinsella
18	000	NELLIES PAL (C Lamb) C Lamb 5-10-10	S P Grant 4
21	0-00004	WESTWOOD DEAL (R Illingworth) M Naughton 5-10-10	G Bradley 4

5-4 Jimmy The Pip, 2 Basil's Choice, 5 Sir Marcus, 10 Mr Pongee, 16 Master Blaster, 20 others.

1.45 SHOTTON CHASE (Handicap: £910: 2m) (10)

1	01413-3	CHINGOLO (D) (Leisure Racing Ltd) R Fisher 8-11-10	D Goulding
2	0-42012	STARLIGHT LAD (D) (R Bethell) R Bethell 8-11-9	A Dickman
3	210112/	ROYAL ROSEBERRY (CD) (W Jackson) M W Easterby 11-11-4	P Tuck
5	2031/0-0	GREEN DANCER (J Lisle) R Johnson 7-10-8	D McCaskill 4
6	220301	CLOWN COURT (D) (R Henriques) J Berry 7-10-5	J O'Neill
7	1p-2203	PERCIPIENT (D) (K Goodall) G Richards 8-10-4	N Doughty
8	poof3-0	LITTLE ABBEY (P Heraty) W Storey 10-10-1	S Charlton
10	032133	ROMAN KING (DB) (F Watson) F Watson 11-10-0	R Lamb
11	240-003	AVERSUN (Ms J Hubbard) W Haigh 6-10-0	P A Charlton
13	000113	LINATEA (CD) (Mrs S Austin) P Curtis 7-10-0	D Wilkinson

6-4 Starlight Lad, 3 Royal Roseberry, 5 Chingolo, 13-2 Clown Court, 12 Percipient, 15 others.

2.15 SPENNY MOOR CHASE (Handicap: £1,146: 3m 600yd) (6)

1	221444-	MASTER MARMADUKE (CD) (R Jeffreys) C Bell 9-12-3	Mr R Sheils 7
2	02f-222	DONJILL (F Tyldesley) M Dickinson 8-12-2	R Earnshaw
3	0001p2	KEEP TRYING (J Walby) W A Stephenson 6-11-5	R Lamb
5	304130-	MERRY MISSUS (T McLeish) D Moorhead 8-10-9	—
6	f/04033	TOM FARR (T Mellor) F Dever 7-10-9	P Tuck
7	000-333	IRISH MORN (C Lamb) C Lamb 9-10-9	S P Grant 4

4-6 Donjill, 4 Keep Trying, 6 Master Marmaduke, 8 Irish Morn, 12 Tom Farr, 16 Merry Missus.

2.45 HAMSTERLEY CHASE (Div II: Novices: £805: 2½m) (12)

12	p22f/e	FOXY PERCY (Mrs A Hamilton) Mrs A Hamilton 7-11-2	—
14	0010-03	GLENDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-2	S Kettlewell 7
15	0/p-p0p	HINDU HYMN (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 6-11-2	S Charlton
18	00p002	KEREN PARK (J Richardson) W A Stephenson 8-11-2	R Lamb
19	0-04000	KILDALE (B) (F Watson) F Watson 9-11-2	Mr F Watson
21	000	LE-MAR (J O'Loan) J Doyle 7-11-2	A Bowker
26	24up-03	MISTER MOONSHINE (R Backhouse) R Fisher 8-11-2	J J O'Neill
29	pu2/00f	REGERIC (R Tallentire) S Nesbitt 8-11-2	C Fairhurst
30	00-2300	ROYAL ANTLER (Mrs R Haggie) J FitzGerald 9-11-2	—
33	p00-2f	SUN CLOUD (M Hogan) M H Easterby 7-11-2	A Brown
35	404342-	WENDY'S WHIZZ KID (D Todd) D Todd 6-11-2	Mr D Williams 4
36	/f0p0f	WHITEWALL STONE (W C Watts) 7-11-2	R Berry

7-4 Sun Cloud, 3 Mister Moonshine, 5 Keren Park, 8 Royal Antler, 10 Wendy's Whizz Kid.

3.15 HASWELL HURDLE (Novices: £345: 2½m) (18)

6	0	GOLDENOGAN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-12-0	R Lamb
7	fp0f0-	GUNPOINT (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 7-12-0	C Grant
10	0/0	MY SAINT ANNE (Taylor Warren Ltd) R Johnson 6-12-0	D McCaskill 4
14		WELSH VALLEY (B Watson) H Wharton 6-12-0	—
15	00	YOLANSO (S Elliott) P Asquith 6-12-0	K Whyte
16	0	AMETAIN (C Longbottom) R Whitaker 5-11-10	A McGlynn 7
17	0	COLD FINGERS (J Coleman) R Fisher 5-11-10	J Errington 4
18	442	COPPER WATCH (J Eden) J Berry 5-11-10	J O'Neill
19	0	DUBANA (W C Watts) W C Watts 5-11-10	M Pepper 7
20	0p	DUKES GOLD (D Rimmer) G Richards 5-11-10	N Doughty
21	0	GO MARTELL (B Denton) J Doyle 5-11-10	J Doyle
29	0	EBORACUM (J Simpson) B Wilkinson 4-10-10	R Barry
30		FUTURE UNSEEN (G Morgan) G Morgan 4-10-10	M Young 4
31	00	HA'PENNY NAP (J Clements) C Bell 4-10-10	P Tuck
35		THREE SWALLOWS (D Vinson) K Stone 4-10-10	C Tinkler
36	0	VICTORY PRIZE (D Metcalfe) J Doyle 4-10-10	G Graham

6-4 Copper Watch, 11-4 Cold Fingers, 11-2 Goldenogan, 8 Dukes Gold, 10 Gun Point, 16 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely

12.15 Mark-You-Ten. 12.45 Strider Brown. 1.15 Jimmy The Pip. 1.45 Starlight Lad. 2.15 Donjill. 2.45 Sun Cloud. 3.15 Three Swallows.

Nottingham results

Going: hurdles, soft

12.30 (12.34) ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £483: 2m)

CHEQUERS GIRL, b m by Seaspic — Findle Star (A Cornfield) 7-11-7 A Brown (10-1) 1
Molten Metal ... M Floyd (25-1) 2
Same Date ... P Hobbs (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 68p; places, 29p, 78p, 21p. Dual F (1st or 2nd with any other): 41p. CSF £22.53. J Spearing at Alcester. Nk, ½l. Karaberry (9-2 jt fav) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Changabang.

1.0 (1.03) DALESIDE CHASE (Handicap: £1,085: 2m)

ARTIMARVAL, ch g by Articulate — Mavela (R Beeson) 9-10-13 D Dutton (2-1 jt-fav) 1
Ice Plant ... M Stephens (2-1 jt fav) 2
Dear Remus ... J A Harris (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 15p, 12p. Dual F 51p. CSF 57p. J Blundell at Grimsby. 8l, 7l. Henlow Gamble (12-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Skegby, Island Mist.

1.30 (1.33) CENTRAL TELEVISION HURDLE (Handicap: £1,445: 2½m)

BRAVE JACK, b or br g by Brave Invader — Karlaine (Mrs W Sykes) 6-11-4 S Morshead (6-1) 1
Precipienne ... D Dutton (12-1) 2
Fred Pilliner ... J Suthern (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 18p, 30p, 17p, 31p. Dual F (1st or 2nd with any other): 22p. CSF £7.39. Tricast: £83.71. Mrs M Rimell at Kinnersley. 1l, 2½l. Merciless King 5-1 fav. Liboi (16-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Hit The Roof.

2.0 (2.4) NOTTINGHAM CHAMPION CHASE (Novices: £2,664: 2½m)

RICHDEE, ch g by Richboy — Sugadee (Miss D Dalzell) 6-11-8 C Hawkins evens fav 1
Another Breeze ... Mr A J Wilson (16-1) 2
Quarto ... R Linley (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 10p, 38p, 17p. Dual F 63p. CSF £1.77. N Crump at Middleham. 6l, 5l. Cassolio (20-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Seamus O'Flynn.

2.30 (2.31) FILLDYKE CHASE (Handicap: £1,343: 3½m)

HARD OUTLOOK, ch g by Harwell — Princes Prospect (Lady Wates) 11-10-4 A Webber (2-1 fav) 1
Artistic Prince ... C Brown (9-4) 2
Pampas Demon ... K Whyte (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 16p, 15p. Dual F 45p. CSF 63p. A Wates at Dorking. 1l, 20l. 6 ran, only three finished.

3.0 (3.4) ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £483: 2m)

WINDLEY LAD, ch g by Tobrouk — Cuaran Cecil (M Hazard) 6-11-3 S Johnson (5-1) 1
Fitzherbert ... B R Davies (8-1) 2
St David's Day ... C Candy (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 28p, 21p, 44p. Dual F £1.50. CSF £3.72. G Vergette at Market Deeping. Nk, 2½l. Creative Star 5-2 fav. Always Eriys (9-2) 4th. 22 ran.

PLACEPOT £19.70.

Hockey

England are laid low by schedule

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 4

If England beat Malaysia tomorrow in the World Cup tournament, they have a chance of finishing fourth in their group of six teams, a position lower than was expected at the start. On the basis of recent international results they had a right to a higher place.

It is always easy to find excuses for British sporting failures abroad. The England team were beaten by stronger opposition but they have also been laid low by the weather and a schedule which required them to play two days successively at the hottest time of the day (2.30 pm).

The collapse of Malcolm Wilson with heat exhaustion after the match against the Soviet Union on Saturday was a shattering experience for the England team. He received attention from two doctors and was taken to hospital. Although he recovered, he was unfit to play on the next day and his appearance in the remaining matches is unlikely.

It is risky on trips of this nature not to have a team doctor in addition to a physiotherapist, a position adequately filled by Barry Maddox in the England team.

An official of one of the European teams said that it was ridiculous to make teams coming from scenes of snow and ice play matches on a hot afternoon. But the organizers are not entirely to blame in choosing this time of year to stage the event.

Bombay is usually very pleasant in January but since last November — and the England cricket team had their share of it — the temperature has been unusually high. Even now it is still hovering around the eighties and the humidity is oppressive. European teams, except the Dutch who went on a short tour of Pakistan before coming here, have felt the effects of the weather which shows no sign of cooling down.

Meanwhile the stage is set for a battle royal tomorrow when West Germany, the European champions, meet Pakistan, the holders, in a match which should decide the winners of Group A. Group B has resolved itself into a three-way tussle for the two top positions. The teams involved are the Netherlands, Australia and India. Australia, who play the Netherlands tomorrow and India on Thursday, have the hardest task. The Netherlands and Australia have six points each and India 4.

After England play Malaysia tomorrow they have still to face India on Wednesday when they will need to raise their game. It is difficult to believe that they went through their match against Australia without being permitted a single shot at goal. Graham Reid, the Australian goalkeeper, had a complete afternoon off, not having touched the ball.

Today, in this bustling city of reckless taxi drivers and whistling policemen the England team were entertained by the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay, at his residence in Malabar Hill.

Cycling

Trade backing for schools competition

By John Wilcockson

The popular schools cycling competition, the National Challenge Cup, is to be supported in 1982 by two cycle trade manufacturers, Dawes Cycles and TI Reynolds. First held in 1979, the competition is open to boys and girls less than 15 years of age who are attending middle and secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales.

The winners of individual school heats will meet in four regional finals to be held in Edinburgh, London, Stockport and Wolverhampton during June and July. The national final will be contested in the Birmingham area on August 1.

There will be four categories, for under 13s and under 15s, both experienced and novice. Each national winner will receive a top specification racing cycle built by Dawes with Reynolds tubing. A national challenge cup will be awarded to the schools attended by each of the winners.

Gymnastics

Rising popularity of sports acrobatics

By Peter Aykroyd

For British gymnastics, the outlook for 1982 is one of steady progress. The British Amateur Gymnastics Association recently decided to become a company, limited by guarantee, and the members of the BAGA board of control are to enjoy the status of company directors. This was a necessary action when the Association reached a large financial turnover. "We are now a million-pound-plus international organization", BAGA development director, Tony Murdock, said.

Currently helping to support the Association through sponsorship of events and award schemes are several large organizations which include the *Daily Mirror*, Thames Television, Coca-Cola and the Midland Bank. At least eight major events will be televised in 1982 of which five will feature leading international performers.

The largest event will be the world sports acrobatics championships which will be presented by the BAGA and sponsored by the Midland Bank. This competition takes place over five days in July at Wembley and underlines a rapid growth area in gymnastics. Sports acrobatics, a branch of the sport which is comparatively new to Britain, is, as its name suggests, based on acrobatic movements.

Performed by gymnasts in pairs, trios or fours to music, sports acrobatics calls for skills in dance, balance and timing. What makes this new extension of the sport particularly attractive to schools and clubs is that it does not require expensive investment in gymnastics equipment apart from floor mats. The rising popularity of this section was demonstrated this month when two young Wolverhampton gymnasts achieved the 50,000th badge for skills in the Midland Bank sports acrobatics awards scheme which was only launched in June 1980. Of great promise, too, is the fact that Britain's world ranking in this versatile sport is six.

Another budding area nurtured by the BAGA is modern rhythmic gymnastics, the graceful, all-female sport choreographed and executed to music by individuals of six-girl teams with small-hand apparatus such as ribbons and hoops. The team aspect of modern rhythmic gymnastics — the only one within the entire sport — is becoming more and more popular and 1982 could see a large advance in clubs undertaking group work. As Franklyn Edmonds, president of the BAGA said "Gymnastics is traditionally a sport of individual determination and self-discipine, but in our team-oriented society, the group performances of modern rhythmic gymnastics with their showmanship have special appeal when tested in competition".

The prestige of men's Olympic or conventional gymnastics received a boost in November when the world championships in Moscow were televised to audiences across the world. The men's competition presented many specticular and original moves, especially in the floor and horizontal bar exercises, which confirmed the technical progress of men's gymnastics in recent years. How far more men and boys will be attracted into the sport in Britain as a result will be seen during the coming months. At present, only two out of every ten British gymnasts are men. As a figurehead, however, Britain does have a world-class man gymnast, 20-year-old Keith Langley, the British champion, and many young gymnasts may be inspired by his success.

On the women's side, future progress will lean on international decisions. At present, rules laid down two years ago by the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique, the world governing body, favour difficult and hazardous moves. A top-flight women gymnast will thus include moves of risk in her routines in order to earn bonus marks. Arising from this situation, such moves are not only influenced at cost to femininity by men's gymnastics but are also best performed by girls who are not yet mature in body. This is one reason why the new world champion, Olga Bicherova of the Soviet Union, has the physique of a child. The coming year may see the FIG decide to devalue the element of risk in favour of originality, a decision which eventually could lead to more girls taking up the sport.

If administrators of gymnastics were given a New Year's wish, it would undoubtedly be for a new Olga Korbut or Nadia Comaneci to somersault into the headlines. The talents and personalities of these ladies as presented by the media over the last decade helped



Olga Bicherova: child's physique

to increase recruits, audiences and publicity. In 1982, alas, both the Olympic champion, 20-year-old Elena Davidova from the USSR, and the world champion, Olga Bicherova, aged 15, lack the dynamism and pertness which appeal to millions of young girls. Furthermore, the coming year is a quiet one on the international front. Any leading gymnast wishing to challenge the sport's champions will have to wait until the world championships and European championships of 1983.

British world rankings: Olympic gymnastics — men 17, women 12. Modern rhythmic gymnastics — 17. Sports acrobatics — 6.

هكذا من الأصل

Faces to follow in 1982: three runners and three golfers who can challenge the best

Kathy Smallwood has already arrived internationally.



Gordon Brand has survived the first professional hurdle.



Ronan Rafferty has beaten the best in America.

McGeorge is not intimidated

The appearance in any era of an exceptionally gifted athlete is at once an inspiration and an intimidation. To have Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett running at the same time must inspire young middle-distant athletes; yet, at an advanced stage in their development, they may lose enthusiasm because no matter how quickly they improve the great men slice into the records.

Coe himself is aware that athletes beneath his standard sometimes ask whether the name of their sport is "Ovett and Coe". Modestly he told me it would be nice if someone else, someone on the way up" could win one of the Athlete of the Year awards; a delightfully impractical sentiment. But there would be several contenders.

Among the young ones pursuing Coe and Ovett in the 800 metres and 1,500m is Chris McGeorge, aged 19, who has deputized for them both and run against Ovett without being too damagingly overshadowed.

He came to notice nationally in 1979 when he achieved 1 min 47.54 sec for 800m but a broken foot the following year interrupted his natural progression. Nevertheless, training under the guidance of George Gandy at Loughborough, he has picked up the threads of his career and last season was ranked seventh in the United Kingdom 800m list (1 min 47.02 sec).

Last summer while still at college studying history, he took the European junior bronze medal and towards the end of the season lined up against Ovett in the Amoco Games at Crystal Palace. Twice on the back straight he tried to launch attacks but Ovett's experience and basic strength left him no serious chance. However, his time of 1 min 47.33 sec was only 0.3 sec outside his personal best and that despite the worry of examinations and the pressure of the occasion. Clearly he was not intimidated, though he is involved in such a fiercely competitive distance that to reach the top he may have to set his sights on targets well beyond the Commonwealth Games this summer.

Paul Davies-Hale, also aged 19, was Britain's fastest junior last year over 3,000m and 5,000m and the 2,000m and 3,000m steeplechases. He also ranked fourth in the 1,500m. Wisely for such a versatile young man, he will concentrate on the steeplechases in which British standards are poor. Already he has only Colin Reitz and Roger Hackney ahead of him in the senior rankings.

He, too, sees 1984 and the next Olympics as his most serious objective but for a time in his career the target might well have been Spain and this year's World Cup football tournament. He was a keen and promising young player but George Taylor at the Cannock Chase Athletic Club persuaded him to train for the track.

For Kathy Smallwood 1982 will be the fifth year in top-class competition and she is still only 21. Brisbane will be her second Commonwealth Games and she has appeared in the Moscow Olympics. She has been Britain's Woman Athlete of the Year twice in succession.

As a 17-year-old she won bronze medals for the 100m, 200m and 4 x 100m relay at the 1977 European junior championships and the following year in Edmonton was fourth in the Commonwealth Games 200m and also won a spring relay gold. Other early successes included second places in the World Student Games 100m, 200m and relay. Last year, after the relief of gaining her degree in humanities and a place at Birmingham Polytechnic, she really arrived internationally.

She had reached both Olympic sprint finals the previous year and earlier last season was second in the 100m and 200m at the European Cup final, holding the East German world record holder, Marlies Goehr, to a metre in the 100m. But it was in the World Cup in Rome, where she was a late replacement for Linda Haglund in the Europe Select, that she most impressed. She beat Miss Goehr and finished second to the remarkable Evelyn Ashford, of the United States, in a British record of 11.10sec.

Because of her height (5ft 10in) and stride she is often being encouraged to move up to the 400m; but while her sprint times improve she sees no need to change.

Norman Fox

Rafferty is a giant going places

Launching this series of articles last week, Hunter Davies peered into his crystal ball and proclaimed 1982 to be the Year of the Baby. True, he had certain felicitous events in the world of football in mind, but the slogan may well prove to be prophetic on the golf courses of Britain.

The baby in question (some baby, for he weighs nearly 15st) is Ronan Rafferty, the Irish corner of a triangle that embraces the story of an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scot with no comic pay-off. The Englishman is Roger Chapman, the Scot Gordon Brand, all three new recruits to the professional ranks this year.

Chapman and Brand have already cleared the first hurdle of their new career by surviving, with honour, the qualifying school of the European Tournament Players' Division of the PGA in Portugal in November. Brand finished first and Chapman second, respectively 10 and seven strokes ahead of the nearest of their 160 challengers.

Rafferty, against all expectations, ran up a total of 310 for the four rounds and failed by a stroke to get his players' card. It is not regarded as a serious lapse, for he is certain to qualify during the course of a number of tournaments in South Africa this winter.

It is hard to grasp the fact that Rafferty will not be 18 until January 13. He has the maturity of a hardened professional in his approach to the game, with a shrewd golfing brain and a temperament that encouraged his captain to entrust the nerve-racking opening shot in last year's Walker Cup match to this youngest player, for either team, in the history of the tournament.

Nor did he let the side down. He struck a perfect tee shot and went on, at the side of another teenaged Irishman, Philip Walton from the south, to beat the two most formidable figures in American golf, Jay Sigel and Hal Sutton.

Rafferty has some of the characteristics of Severiano Ballesteros, the early ripening of talent, the broad frame, the serious disposition when serious business is afoot and the deft touch near the greens, which some find surprising in a big man, to the irritation of other big men.

He was signed up by Mark McCormack's International Management Group, who look after the affairs of, among others, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Sandy Lyle, Nick Faldo and Bill Rogers, to say nothing of a limited engagement with the Pope. They, clearly, believe the young giant is going places.

Chapman was a successful colleague in that same Walker Cup match that Rafferty launched at Cypress Point, California, but they seem to have little else in common. Where Rafferty is bear-like, Chapman is all supple elegance; where Rafferty develops power from a short backswing, Chapman has the classic flowing style of Faldo.

But Chapman's overthrow of Rafferty in the Lytham Trophy suggests that there is iron within the velvet glove. Coming to the last hole a stroke behind, he holed a huge putt to force a play-off and then smacked a five-iron off the first tee (206 yards) to within six inches. In the coming years we may see that situation repeated more than once, sometimes perhaps in reverse.

Brand is a Lyle-type Scot rather than a Gallacher, with an authentic provincial English accent. One doubts if he would know whether to play a skean-dhu or wear it. He had hoped to round off his amateur career with a Walker Cup success but was passed over in the selection.

It was no great surprise, for he has the reputation for fallibility in match-play in sharp contrast to his record in stroke play. If there had been any doubts about it he dispelled them with his victory in Portugal and it is strokes rather than holes, of course, that matter in the professional game. The son of the Knole professional, he has impressive credentials.

In the United States be prepared for the advance of Bobby Clampett. He looks like one of the Marx Brothers and tends to behave like one in moments of levity but he plays like an angel when it matters. Anyone who finishes fourteenth in the American money list at his first attempt at the age of 21 must have qualities out of the ordinary.

John Hennessy

Ice hockey

Rockets set to make a perfect landing

By Robert Pryce

While the rest of Scotland was celebrating over the weekend, Dundee Rockets, in a bout of unprecedented self-denial, enforced a midnight curfew on all their players. Their policy paid off, for provided everything goes to plan they should be able to celebrate their first Northern League championship for nine years in two weeks' time.

On Sunday the Rockets beat the league leaders, Murrayfield Racers, 7—6. They now need only four points from their last five games to make sure of the title. Three goals in the space of two minutes and a half in the second period gave them a 6—3 lead. Despite a series of minor penalties and a determined Murrayfield assault in the last period, that proved enough.

Roy Halpin, making a convincing bid for the league scoring title, finished with two goals and three assists. His centre, Ronnie Wood, added two goals and two assists, figures matched by Derek Reilly, of Murrayfield.

John Hester, the Great Britain international winger, dramatically improved his own figures and his club's chances of finishing third in the league by scoring five goals and six assists for Glasgow Dynamoes in the 12—4 win over their West of Scotland rivals, Ayr Bruins. The rivalry was occasionally too fierce for the taste of the referees, who handed out three match penalties.

Alistair Brennan was coaching but not playing for the young Ayr team. At the age of 35 he has announced his retirement. A quick and skilful defenceman, he made a record number of appearances for the Great Britain national team.

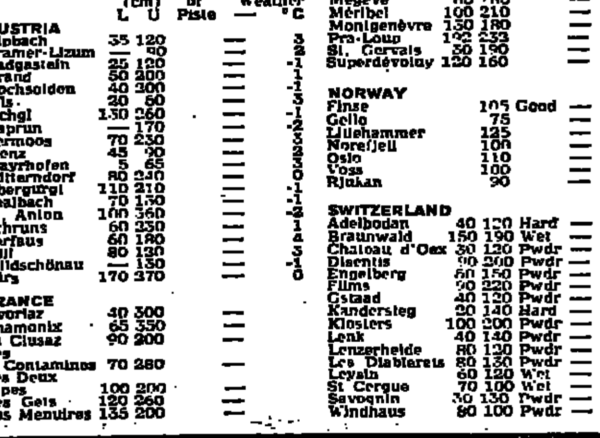
It was a good weekend for Streatham's young netminder, Gary Brine, who spectacularly denied both Altrincham and Fife Flyers and helped his team take over the lead in the English National League. Nottingham Panthers have taken the lead in the Southern Cup, now sponsored by Ben Truman, by beating the out-of-practice Solihull Barons, 24—2. Dwayne Keward and Tim Peacock scored five goals each.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Billingham 6, Durham 7; Dundee 7, Murrayfield 6; Glasgow 12, Ayr 4.
ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Streatham 4; Whitley 6, Durham 6.
ENGLISH LEAGUE: North: Blackpool 7, Streatham Bruins 5. South: Avon 2, Richmond 2. Southern Cup: Nottingham 24, Solihull 2.
CHALLENGE: Streatham 5, Fife 0.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	120	180	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Davos	100	200	Good	Varied	Good	Föhn	—
Excellent skiing conditions							
Flaine	120	330	Icy	Heavy	Fair	Rain	1
Worn patches on some slopes							
Grindelwald	20	100	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Thaw	2
More snow needed							
Kitzbühel	55	130	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Föhn	4
Spring skiing conditions							
La Plagne	180	370	Fair	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-4
Pistes worn in places							
Les Arcs	175	300	—	—	—	—	—
Soft snow on hard base							
Niederau	90	130	Fair	Crust	Fair	Cloud	3
Worn patches on lower slopes							
St Moritz	100	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Good	8
New snow on good base							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	60	Worn	Crust	Fair	Fine	6
Runs to Sestriere open							
Tignes	200	180	Fair	Varied	Fair	Föhn	0
Wet snow on lower slopes							
Val d'Isère	125	175	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	—1
More snow needed							
Verbier	80	180	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	5
Slush below 2,300m							
Wengen	35	120	Good	Varied	Fair	Rain	4
Slush on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports were received from tourist boards:



	(cm) L	(cm) U	of Piste	Weather —	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	35	120		—	3
Aramer-Lizum	—	90		—	2
Badgastein	25	120		—	-1
Brand	50	200		—	1
Hochsolden	40	200		—	-1
Igls	20	60		—	3
Ischgl	130	260		—	-1
Kaprun	—	170		—	-2
Lermoos	70	230		—	3
Lienz	45	90		—	2
Mayrhofen	5	65		—	3
Mitterndorf	80	240		—	0
Obergurgl	110	210		—	-1
Saalbach	70	150		—	-1
St. Anton	100	360		—	-2
Schruns	60	350		—	1
Serfaus	60	180		—	4
Söll	80	130		—	3
Wildschönau	—	150		—	-1
Zürs	170	370		—	0
FRANCE					
Avoriaz	40	300		—	
Chamonix	65	350		—	
La Clusaz	90	200		—	
Les Contamines	70	280		—	
Les Deux Alpes	100	200		—	
Les Gets	120	260		—	
Les Menuires	135	200		—	
Megève	85	165		—	
Méribel	100	210		—	
Montgenèvre	130	180		—	
Pra-Loup	192	233		—	
St. Gervais	50	190		—	
Superdévoluy	120	160		—	
NORWAY					
Finse		105	Good	—	-30
Geilo		75		—	-24
Lillehammer		125		—	-20
Norefjell		100		—	-15
Oslo		110		—	-17
Voss		100		—	-12
Rjukan		90		—	-19
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	40	120	Hard	—	+1
Braunwald	150	190	Wet	—	+3
Château d'Oex	30	120	Pwdr	—	+2
Disentis	90	200	Pwdr	—	+2
Engelberg	60	150	Pwdr	—	0
Flims	90	220	Pwdr	—	+5
Gstaad	40	120	Pwdr	—	-1
Kandersteg	20	140	Hard	—	+3
Klosters	100	200	Pwdr	—	+5
Lenk	40	140	Pwdr	—	-3
Lenzerheide	80	120	Pwdr	—	+4
Les Diablerets	80	130	Pwdr	—	-1
Leysin	60	120	Wet	—	0
St Cergue	70	100	Wet	—	+4
Savognin	30	130	Pwdr	—	+1
Wildhaus	80	100	Pwdr	—	+3

(continued on page 18)

"... Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty: just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints." Revelation 15: 3.

BIRTHS

ASQUITH.—On December 30th, to Clare and Raymond at Victoria Hospital, Frome—a daughter (Magdalen).

BEST.—On December 29th to Sara and James—a daughter (Mary-Rose Victoria).

BRENDEL.—On January 3rd at St Mary's Hospital, Lindo Wing, to Irene and Alfred Brendel—a daughter.

CARTLEDGE.—On December 31, in Cambridge, to Judith (Portrait) and Paul—a daughter.

FARGUS.—On January 3rd in Hong Kong, to Bernice and David—a daughter (Joanna Lindsay).

FIELDHOUSE.—On 17th December, 1981, at Leighton Hospital, Crewe, to Katie (nee Much) and Jeremy—a son (Henry Robert Fraser), a brother for George.

FRANKS.—On January 1st to Ingrid and George—a daughter (Georgina Zoe), a sister for Lucy.

GOODHEW.—On 17th December, 1981, to Sarah and Nigel—a daughter (Tessa).

GOSCHEN. — On January 2nd, 1982, to Louise and Ned—a daughter.

GUINNESS.—On December 26th, 1981, to Maureen (nee Haley) and Kevin—a daughter (Elizabeth Mary).

HALL.—On 31st December at Queen Mother's Hospital, Glasgow, to Amanda (nee Wardell) and Cliff—a son (William Alexander John), a brother for Emily.

JOHN.—On December 30th, 1981, to Jane (née Beckman) and Bill—a son (David Alexander).

KARBASSIOUN. On January 2nd at The Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Margaret (nee Davies) and Ahmad of Vienna—a son (Darius), a brother for Davud.

LAWTON.—On January 1st, to Jennie and Mike—a daughter (Keziah), a sister to Joel.

LENOX-CONYNGHAM. — On 1st January, 1982, at King's College Hospital, to Laura (nee Glidea) and Gerald Lenox-Conyngham—twin sons (Daniel Peter and Matthew William).

LOUGHRIDGE. — On December 30th 1981, at Ninewells, to Sylvia and Michael—a son (James Alexander).

MACGILLIVRAY.—On December 30th, to Patricia (née Rushton) and Ian—a son (Stephen Alistair Ian).

MAJENDIE.—On December 31st, 1981 to Mandy and Michael—a daughter.

MAXWELL.—On January 1st, 1982 to Deborah (nee Rowland) and Gavin—a son (Andrew Rowland) at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, Kent.

McGREGOR.—On New Year's Day to Eileen and Gerald McGregor—a daughter (Victoria Caroline), a sister for James and Oliver.

MERCHANT.—On 23rd December, in Sydney, to Ruth (nee Telley) and Ray—a daughter (Kylie Anne).

MINTER.—On New Year's Eve at St Thomas's Hospital, to Helen (nee Wood) and John—a daughter (Harriet Victoria).

MINZLY.—On January 4th, at the Middlesex Hospital, to Angela (nee Heylin) and Maurice—a son (James Daniel Alexander).

PHILLIPS.—On 1st January, to Elaine and Ieuan — a son (Alexander David).

POPE. — On January 1st, to Catherine (nee Wright) and Christopher — a son (William Kyrle).

POWELL.—On January 3rd, 1982 to Eva (nee Lomnicka) and John—a daughter (Catrin Eva), a sister for Sophie.

TANTUM.—On December 22nd at Queen Charlotte's to Caroline (née Kent) and Geoffrey—a daughter (Sophie Anne).

TAYLER.—On December 28th, at Mill Road, Cambridge, to Mary (nee Talbot) and Michael—a daughter (Rachel Elizabeth), a sister for Ruth.

TIMMIS.—On 30th December, 1981, to Susan and John—a daughter (Anna Louise).

WALKER.—On December 30th, to Julia and Martin—a daughter.

WHARTON.—On January 2nd at Truro, to Teresa (nee Lee) and Richard—a daughter (Rebecca).

WILLIAMS.—On December 22nd, 1981, to Juliet (nee Wynne) and Griffith—a son (Huw Charles Thomas), a brother for Rachel and Susannah.

WOODALL.—On January 1st to Tricia and Jonnie—a daughter (Camilla).

WRAGG.—On January 2nd, 1982, to Sheila and John—two sons (John Warnford and Charles Amadeus).

ADOPTIONS

LUCAS.—On January 4th, by William and Hetty—a daughter (Elizabeth Jacquetta), now 5½ months old.

MARRIAGES

DELFONT : EDGINGTON.—On 2nd January 1982, very quietly at the Church of St Culbone, Culbone, Somerset, David Steven, only son of Lord and Lady Delfont, and Sarah Louise, daughter of Mr Peter Edgington and the late Mrs Edgington.

DEATHS

AIKMAN.—On January 1st, W. R. (Bill), St. Margaret's Bay. Dearly loved husband of Sally and much loved father of Susan, Peter and Anthony. Private funeral, family flowers only. No letters please.

ASKEY.—On January 2, 1982, peacefully at Torquay, Tony, beloved husband of Marjorie. Requiem Mass on Friday, January 8. Family only, no letters or flowers by request. Donations if desired to Arthritic and Rheumatism Council, 41 Eagle Street, London WC1. Enquiries to Torbay and District Funeral Service, Wells Wood, Torquay, Devon.

BENSON.—On December 31st, peacefully at her home in Cerne Abbas, after a short illness, Bridget Elizabeth, aged 70, youngest daughter of the late Geoffrey and Mabel Benson. Funeral on Wednesday 6th January at 3 p.m. at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Cerne Abbas, Dorset. Flowers directly to the church or to Woods, 48 High East Street, Dorchester.

BEVAN.—On January 1st, 1982, peacefully at home in her 73rd year, Florence Lucy Mary Bevan (nee Bordekin), the wife of Thomas Wayne Bevan of Robins North, Greenlands, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire. Funeral service at Boldre Church on Friday, January 8th at 10 a.m. followed by cremation. No letters or flowers please.

BIELENKY.—On January 4th, 1982, David, dearly loved and loving husband, father and Grandpa. A much loved family doctor and friend to many. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium West Chapel at 3.30 pm, Thursday, January 7th, 1982. All enquiries to J. H. Kenyan Ltd, 01-794 3535.

BROOKMAN.—On December 29th, peacefully, Helen Bertha, aged 94, of Finchley. Much loved aunt of Richard and Tom Chillingworth and Martin and John Brookman and a beloved great aunt. Funeral service at St. Mary at Finchley, Hendon Lane, on Monday, January 11th at 2 p.m., followed by interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley. Flowers to Church, or donations, if desired, to Age Concern.

BRUNT.—On 1st January, 1982, peacefully at home, Robert Nigel Bright Brunt, C.B.E., of Oak Cottage, Cranleigh, beloved husband of Joan, father of Rosemary, Nicholas and Pierce and sister of Tiggy. Funeral at St Nicolas Church, Cranleigh, on Friday, 8th January, at 3 p.m.

CALDECOURT.—On New Year's Eve, in Malaga, Spain, after a short illness, Maisie, dearly beloved wife of Dennis. Funeral has taken place in Marbella.

CARDEW, CICELY, M.B.E., aged 88, in hospital after a short illness. Funeral Brookwood, January 8th, 12 noon. Enquiries to Cyril Lovegrove, Woking 734 56.

CARTER.—On December 28th in Cardiff, Colonel Harry Carter, O.B.E., T.D. Funeral took place in Cardiff on Monday, January 4th, 1982.

CAZALET. — On December 19th, 1981, in Zimbabwe, after a long illness, wife of Roger Hamilton.

CHESTERMAN.—On January 1st, 1982, at home in her sleep, Audrey, deeply loved wife of Ian Ross Chesterman, much loved mother of John and Jane, grandmother of Michael, Joanna, Catherine, Alexander and Emily. Her courage, kindness and humour, and her concern for the under-privileged, are an inspiration to us all. Private cremation. Donations if desired please to Age Concern.

CHICHESTER.—On 3rd January 1982 at North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple, after long illness, Joanna of Instow, North Devon, youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, Bart. Private Cremation. No flowers by request.

COWARD.—On December 31st at his home, Northwood, Darnell Avenue, West Byfleet, Frank, husband of Dorothy, father of Dorothy and Ronald. Funeral will take place at Woking Crematorium, St. Johns on Wednesday, 6th January at 2 p.m.

CRESWICK.—On 1st January, 1982, in hospital, Agnes Isabel, wife of H. R. Creswick, formerly Librarian of Cambridge University. Funeral private. No letters please.

CROW.—On January 1st, peacefully at her home in South Woodford, Annie White Crow, widow of Herbert H. Crow, in her 96th year. Funeral at Enfield Crematorium on Wednesday, January 13th at 2 p.m.

DEMETRIADI.—On December 31, in Guildford peacefully after a short illness, Catherine aged 91, mother of Michael and Patricia. Much loved by her family and friends. Funeral 3.45 pm Wednesday, January 6 at Albury Parish Church. No flowers please, donations if desired for the Greek Animal Welfare Fund Ltd may be sent to Sherlock and Sons, Trellis House, South Street, Dorking.

DUKE.—On January 3 peacefully at home after a long illness, bravely borne, Joan Millicent (nee Adams). Much loved wife of Kenneth. Funeral Service at St Stephen's, College Road, Dulwich on Friday January 8 at 3.30 pm followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

de PASS.—On Saturday, January 2, peacefully at Winton House, Nether Wallop, Jean, beloved wife of the late Captain Daniel de Pass, CBE, Royal Navy, and mother of Robert and the late Alfred Peter de Pass. Thanksgiving service on Monday, January 11th, 12.30 p.m. at Holy Trinity, Easton Royal, Nr. Pewsey, Wiltshire. No flowers please. Donations if desired to Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, c/o Lloyds Bank, Marlborough.

DESENNE, FRANCE HENRY.—On 25th December 1981, of Clifton, Bristol, aged 66 years. Always remembered by Lucie-Renée, Averil and Eddy. A Requiem Mass will be held at The Church of St. Peter & St. Paul, Pembrook Road, Clifton, on Monday 11th January at 12 noon. Family flowers only, donations in lieu of flowers to Essential Food for Poland, c/o The Sue Ryder Foundation, Cavendish, Sudbury, Suffolk.

DUNDAS.—On January 2nd, 1982, peacefully at the Lansdowne Nursing Home, Newmarket, Maria Haigham, aged 96 years, formerly of Hawkedon, Suffolk. Funeral service at Pakenham Church on Friday, January 8th at 3.15 pm. Flowers may be sent to L. Fulcher Ltd, 80 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds.

ELCOMBE.—On Sunday, 3rd January, 1982, suddenly at her home, Ethel Maud Elcombe. Dearly loved wife of Ralph and mother of Graham. Cremation private. No letters or flowers, please, by request.

ENTWISTLE, Florence Vivienne.—Peacefully on January 1st in her 94th year at Ashley Lodge, Ealing, beloved wife of Ernest, mother of Clive and Anthony, grandmother of Lance and Alladine, greatgrandmother of Redmond and Sarah. Enquiries and flowers to Patrick Ryan & Son, 6 South Ealing Road, W.5.

FIELD-HYDE.—On December 31st, suddenly at the home of his sister, Margaret, Frederick Douglas of Little Stretton, Shropshire, former headmaster of Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, brother of Cyril and the late Elsie Cree. Cremation service at 3 p.m. on Friday, January 8th at Worcester Crematorium. Family flowers only, but donations may be sent to the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1.

FISHER.—On January 2nd, peacefully in her sleep at Claytons, Bourne End, Bucks, Margaret Sarah Fisher (née Bailey), widow of Captain Mortimer Fisher, and mother of Richard and John, in her 96th year. Funeral at St Paul's Church, Wooburn on Wednesday, January 6th at 2.30 pm. No flowers but donations if desired to St Paul's Church Fund.

FLEMING, RICHARD HENRY BOVEY.—Of Dundee, Penang and Leigh-on-Sea Essex, late of the Banco di Napoli and the Italian Hospital, London, suddenly on 24th December, 1981, at home, aged 90.

GAYE.—On January 2nd, 1982, at Grattans, Bow, Devon, Lady Mary Baird after a short illness. Private cremation, no flowers please. A service of thanksgiving for a happy life will be arranged later.

GREEN.—On January 2nd, Edward Henry Tinniswood, of Itchenor Park, Nr Chichester. Dear husband and friend for 48 years of Christine, much loved and respected father of John, Richard, Robert, and Patrick and Grandpa of Rupert, Helen, David, Camilla, Melissa, Henry, William and Charlotte. Service at St Peter's Church, West Hampnett, on Friday, January 8th, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to Cancer Research Campaign, or Royal National Institute for the Blind, c/o Mr I. Wilson, National Westminster Bank Ltd., 5 East Street, Chichester, W. Sussex.

HAIGH.—On 2nd January, 1982, peacefully in hospital, John Cyril, of 26 Walrund Road, Swanage, Dorset. Dearly loved by all his family. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Swanage, on Tuesday, 12th of January, at 1.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Bournemouth. No flowers please, but donations if desired to Cancer Relief. All enquiries and donations to James Smith, Funeral Directors, 60a Kings Road, Swanage, Dorset. Tel: Swanage 2445.

HARTSHORN.—On January 1st, 1982, peacefully in her sleep in her 81st year, Florence Lucretia, widow of Harold Hartshorn, dear mother of Anne Swain, devoted Granny of Sarah and Dinah. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, Wednesday, January 6th, at 4.10 p.m. Flowers to: J. A. Clark & Son Ltd., 103 Wood Street, Barnet, before 3.30 p.m., please.

HAWKINS.—On 30th December, after a fall at his home Journey's End, Whitfield, nr. Brackley, Northants, Cyril Towers Hawkins, B.E.M. (aged 88), retired merchant seaman (medical) on Union Castle liners; dear uncle of Roy and Lynn. Burial service 12 noon Saturday, 2nd January at Whitfield Parish Church. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Research Campaign, or tributes c/o W. J. Franklin, Brackley (tel. 0280 702556).

HAY.—On January 2nd, 1982, suddenly at Glenearn House, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, Sheila Mabel Forbes, wife of James Drummond Hay and mother of Ian. Funeral service at Perth Crematorium on Wednesday, 6th January at 11.30 am. No letters please.

HOARE.—On 1st January, 1982, Margot Carol Hoare (nee Blaut), peacefully after a long illness bravely borne. Funeral private. No flowers but donations to the Radiotherapy Research and Benefit Fund, c/o Miss Marshall, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, W.6. A memorial service will be announced later.

HOLMES. — On December 28th, 1981, in Hospital, Mary (Mamie), aged 92, of 10 Emerson Court, Wimbledon Hill, S.W.19, widow of Thomas Lister Holmes and dearly loved mother of Kenneth Lister. Cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium on Friday, January 8th, at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries and flowers to F. W. Paine, 6 Coombe Lane, Raynes Park, S.W.20.

HONY.—On January 1st, at her niece's home at Hindon, in her 98th year, Joan, formerly of Woodborough and Marlborough, dear aunt, great aunt, and great great aunt of fifty one. Funeral at Hindon, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, January 7th. Family flowers only please.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly on January 4th, 1982 Professor Harry Geoffrey of The Mount, Brookfield Crescent, Goostrey, Cheshire, aged 65. Dear brother of Hugh, Edith, Violet and Gordon. Enquiries to Barry Dodgson, Knutsford 4251.

HOPKINS.—On 1st January, Brinley Richard, of 11 Alliance Court, Cambridge, formerly of Pontypridd. Much loved husband, father, grandfather and brother.

INCE.—On the 31st December, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Berkeley Russell (Bunny) of Cranleigh, beloved husband of Sally and father of Sarah Jane, Julian and Anna. The service will take place at the Guildford Crematorium on Friday, 8th January, 1982 at 2.30 p.m. All enquiries to Cranleigh Funerals, Cranleigh 5758.

INGRAM.—On December 31st, 1981, in a Cheltenham Nursing Home, Stella Louisa Charlotte Ingram (nee Thornton), J.P., aged 86 years, Wife of the late Captain P. H. A. Ingram, R.A.S.C. Until recently of Normanhurst, Christchurch Road, Cheltenham. Only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs F. Bexley Thornton, and sister of Edward C. B. Thornton of Banstead, Surrey, and grandmother of Marion Jean Vincent and John Cedric Burton. Funeral service will take place at The Cheltenham Crematorium Chapel on Friday, January 8th at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Selin Smith & Co, 74 Prestbury Road, Cheltenham.

JAY.—On January 2nd, 1982, Elsie Louise, widow of Alan Jay and beloved mother of Betty and Joan. Funeral Southampton Crematorium West Chapel on Monday, 11th January at 1.45 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. Lawrence and Sons, 17 St. Denys Road, Southampton.

KIRCHHEIM.—On Sunday 3rd January 1982 peacefully Cilly Kirchheim (nee Bacharach) widow of Ernst Kirchheim and beloved mother of Bobby Lipkin. Funeral at Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Pound Lane, Willesden, NW10, on Tuesday 5th January at 12 noon. Evening Prayers at Flat 8, 27/29 Montagu Sq, W1 at 8 p.m. No flowers by request.

LANCASTER.—On 1st January, 1982, suddenly at Tarleys, Chiddingfold, Rina Frances, aged 79 years. Beloved sister of Peggy Druce and dear friend of Muriel Thompson. Funeral service at Chiddingfold Parish Church at 10.15 a.m. on Thursday, 7th January, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please, but donations, if desired to Brooke Hospital for Animals, c/o, and all enquiries, please, to Pimms Funeral Services, Chertsey, Mary Rd., Guildford, tel. 67594.

LANYON.—On January 1st, Cmdr Norman Lanyon, D.S.C., R.N. retd, loved husband of Bridget. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Droxford on Monday, January 11th at 12 noon. Family flowers only.

LARKINS.—On 1st January, 1982, suddenly but peacefully, Betty Cotton, widow of Ronald and dearest mother of Gordon and Elisabeth. Funeral private. All enquiries to W. & F. Groombridge. Telephone: Tonbridge 352061.

LAWLEY, JOYCE WRIGHT.—On December 30 at Bognor Regis, peacefully in her sleep, Joyce Wright Lawley, much loved aunt of Peter, Michael and David. Funeral service at Pagham Church on Friday January 8 at 11.30 am. Flowers to Messrs Reynolds, 27/31 High St, Bognor Regis.

LAWSON.—On January 2nd, Lt-Col Geoffrey Walter, late Somerset Light Infantry, of Knapp Cottage, Ramsbury, Wilts, beloved husband of Violet and father of Julian. Cremation private. Thanksgiving service January 13th, 2.15 p.m. Ramsbury Holy Cross Church. No flowers. Donations if wished to The Army Benevolent Fund.

LEWIS.—On December 31st, in Ealing Hospital, Eric William Charles Lewis C.B. Cremation Thursday, January 7th. Immediate family only, no flowers please.

LLEWELLYN, EDITH. — Dearly loved mother of Rosemary, David, Christopher and Alain, peacefully on 30th December, in New York.

LOGAN. — On December 30th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Patrick Thomas, loved husband of Mary and father of Vicky and Michael. Funeral private. No flowers by request. Donations if desired to H.D.U. Trust Fund, Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

MACKESY.—On December 18th 1981 in Grand Cayman, British West Indies, suddenly but peacefully, Roy Thomas, aged 60 of 15 Repton Road, Orpington. Beloved husband of Gwen, and a dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral service at the Methodist Church, Sevenoaks Rd., Orpington, on Friday 8th January at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at the Honor Oak Crematorium, Brockley. All enquiries and flowers to Leverton Funeral Service, 46 East Hill, Dartford. Telephone Dartford 25216, but if desired donations may be sent through L.F.S. to The British Heart Foundation. "The day was brighter where he stood."

MAINGOT, RODNEY, Honor. T.C., F.R.C.S. — On January 3rd. Funeral private. Memorial Service to be announced. No flowers, enquiries to Catherine Maingot, 01-584 7329.

McLEAN.—On 31st December, Reverend George Roger Dunbar, M.A., aged 73 years. Service Epperstone Parish Church, Notts, Thursday, 7th January at 2.15 p.m., family flowers only, donations for the Kegworth Parish Church Repair Fund c/o The Rectory, Kegworth, near Derby.

OLSBERG, WILLIAM.—Suddenly on January 2nd. Greatly missed by his wife Tilly, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral at Edgware Berry Lane Cemetery on January 6th at 3 p.m.

PARKER.—On December 30th at Newbury, Berks, Edward Arthur, son of the late Reverend Arthur Parker and widower of Nona (née Owen), aged 92.

PARRY.—Suddenly on Wednesday, December 30 1981, David Jackson of Littlefield House, Wall, near Lichfield. Private funeral service, Wall Parish Church, Thursday, January 7, 1982 at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only, donations if desired for the Good Hope Hospital, Sutton Coldfield and enquiries to F M & J Wall, 25 Bird Street, Lichfield. Tel.: 23138 or 51883 evenings. Memorial service, Holy Trinity Church, Sutton Coldfield, Thursday January 14 at 11.30 am.

PENNELL.—On 30th December at the Royal Free Hospital, Dr Montague Mattinson Pennell, C.B.E., F.R.S., aged 66 years, of 32 Onslow Square, S.W.7, dearly loved husband of Helen, father of Imogen, Follett and Miranda and grandfather of Eve. Funeral service private. No flowers please, donations if desired to the Royal Free Leukaemia Research Fund. Memorial service to be announced later.

REEVES.—On January 3rd, Sidney, O.B.E., at his home in Sidmouth, aged 79 years. Dear husband of Edith and father of Kathleen and Judith and grandfather of Bruce and Fiona. Family flowers only.

ROBERTSON.—On January 1, 1982, peacefully at his home in Christchurch, New Zealand, Major Alick Page Anderson Robertson, OBE, aged 82. Beloved husband of Anna.

SCHERR.—On December 30th, 1981, peacefully in Croydon after a long illness bravely and cheerfully borne, David James Scherr, MVO, MBE, aged 66, formerly of Walthamstow, Gibraltar and Hongkong. Dearly loved and loving husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St Mary Magdalen's Church, Canning Road, East Croydon on Thursday January 7th at 3.15 p.m. followed by cremation. Donations (if desired) to Alzheimer's Disease Society, c/o The Hon Treasurer, Mr J. Cleland, 22 Dorney Grove, Weybridge, Surrey.

SENIOR.—On December 30th, 1981, peacefully at Parkland House, Barley Lane, Exeter, Doreen Horn, aged 81, formerly of 4 Towerfield, Topsham, Devon County Music Adviser 1949-1965. Cremation at Exeter, Thursday, January 7th, 1.30 p.m. No flowers but donations if wished to your favourite Charity. "She delighted in music."

SHONEKAN, CHIEF ADEGBOYEGA.—On 31st December, in Lagos. A darling daddy and marvellous grandpa, deeply loved and sorely missed. Rest in perfect peace. — Your daughter Bimpe and grandchildren Toiu and Yemi.

SIDDELEY.—On the 26th December, peacefully, in New Jersey, U.S.A., John Siddeley, The Lord Kenilworth, aged 57. Funeral has taken place. Surviving are his wife, son and daughter. Memorial Service will take place at a later date.

SMITHWICK.—On January 1st, 1982, at home, Eileen Mary, dear wife of Walter Smithwick of Kilcreene, Kilcreene Lodge, Kilkenny. Funeral took place on January 3rd at Foulkstown Church, Kilkenny.

STIRLING.—On January 3rd, 1982, Peach, wife of the late Brigadier J. E. Stirling D.S.O., dearly loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral private. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Army Benevolent Fund in Scotland.

THOMAS, ANNE.—Peacefully on 2nd January, Anne, at Cockshute Hill Farm, Droitwich. Service at St James's Church, Oddingley, at 12.15 p.m., on Friday, 8th January. Family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to Revd. D. Hewitt, the Vicarage, Tibberton, Droitwich, Worcs, for St. James's Church, Oddingley.

THORBURN.—On 1st January at Dalintart Hospital, Oban, Florence Hay Thorburn, formerly of Craig, Loch Etive. Funeral at Ardchattan Church, at 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6th January. Donations instead of flowers may be sent if desired to Principal Nursing Officer, Dalintart Hospital, Oban, Argyll.

WHITE.—On December 31st, suddenly, Dr Herbert Oakley, of Southampton. Dearly loved husband of Alice, father of Humphrey, Mark and Paul, and grandfather. Funeral at Southampton Crematorium, East Chapel, on Friday, January the 8th, at 1.30 p.m. Family flowers only.

WILSON.—On December 31st 1981 in hospital, William Stanley, aged 75 years, of 34 Peters Garth, Moorhead Lane, Shipley, West Yorks. Dearly loved husband of Ethel Wilson. Very dear father of Sheila, Molly and Joan and a much loved Granddad. Service at St. Paul's Church, Shipley, Monday January 11th at 11 a.m. followed by private cremation. Friends please meet at the Church. No letters please, by request. If desired, donations would be appreciated if sent to The Bradford Flower Fund Homes, c/o the Bradford and Bingley Building Society, Market St, Bradford 1.

WINTER.—Lady Winter, widow of Brig. Gen. Sir Ormonde de l'Epée Winter, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and daughter of the Hon. Ernest Bowes Lyon, on December 23rd in her ninety-third year.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WILSON.—A Thanksgiving Service for Jackie Wilson will be held at St Mary's, Aston-Somerville, on Friday, 22nd January at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

ELIOT, THOMAS STEARNS.—4 January, 1965. "... We must be still and still moving into another intensity. For a further union a deeper communion ..."—Valerie.

LITTERICK, TOM.—Died January 5th, 1981. A true socialist, sorely missed. Pat.

LITTERICK, THOMAS.—In loving memory of my darling husband who died 1 year ago today. I shall always love you. Your wife, Jane.

LITTERICK, TOM. — Remembered with love. Petra.

SPARKS.—In happy memory on their golden wedding anniversary, of Dr J. V. Sparks, who died on 14th March, 1962, and of his wife, Dorothy, who died on Boxing Day, 1980—Harry and Juliet.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 17

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(continued on page 17)

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

11.30 King of the Rocket Men starring Tristram Coffin. Part 10 — The Deadly Frog (r). 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries. Campus terror. 12.30 News After Noon with Jeremy Thompson and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Mountaineer Chris Bonington introduces the first of a new series, Spirit of Adventure, which looks at the exploits of adventurous people. 1.45 Bod. For the very young (r). 2.00 Film: The Crowded Sky (1960) starring Dana Andews and Rhonda Fleming. Drama about a US Navy jet and an airliner on a collision course. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking? The first of six programmes designed to help the addict kick the habit (first shown on Sunday). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

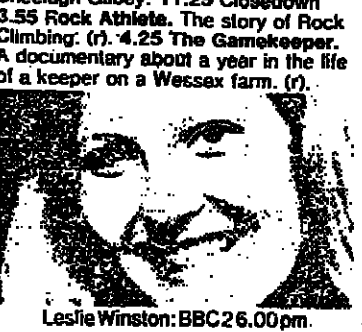
3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Badge Budgers (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Brendan Price reads the second part of The Adventures of Conell by Edith Brill.
4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins. Among the items is a visit to the Seal Sanctuary in Cornwall.
5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell.
5.10 Grange Hill. The first of a new series of 18 programmes centred on a mixed secondary school.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide with David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
7.00 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in the second episode of Castrovalva.
7.25 A Question of Sport introduced by David Coleman. The captains are Willie Carson and Bill Beaumont.
7.55 Terry and June. The first in a new series of domestic comedies.
8.30 Solo starring Felicity Kendall as Gemma, a girl who questions her lifestyle (r).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play: England's Green and Pleasant Land by Rita May. Political chicanery as the Local Government Elections draw near. A motorway extension is to be built. Will its route be through the local golf course or across the local allotments? Starring Ron Delta, Maggie Lane, Bill Lund and Peter Martin.
10.40 Kojak. The tough New York policeman becomes the target of a hit man when the son of a gangster puts out a contract on him (r).
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 Now Get Out of That. Part two of a test of ingenuity between two teams (r).
12.00 Weather.

BBC-1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 5.10-5.40 Rownd Y Byd 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 7.00-7.25 Heddiw 11.30-12.00 Rugby: West Wales v The Australians (highlights) 12.00-12.30 am Now Get Out Of That. 12.30 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 12.00 News and weather Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 8.30-9.00 As I Roved Out. 12.00 News and weather England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional Magazines 12.05 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Iain Lauchlan and Sheelagh Gilbey. 11.25 Closedown 3.55 Rock Athlete. The story of Rock Climbing. (r). 4.25 The Gamekeeper. A documentary about a year in the life of a keeper on a Wessex farm. (r).


Leslie Winston: BBC 2 6.00pm.

5.25 Tales from a Long Room by Peter Tinniswood. Tonight Robin Bailey tells about the Incident at Frome when the first and only German played first-class cricket.(r)
5.40 Undersea Kingdom* starring Ray "Crash" Corrigan. Part two: The Undersea City.
6.00 The Waltons. Homely adventures of country folk. Based on the novel, Spencer's Mountain.
6.45 Lifeboat. The life of a lifeboat crew based at the Mumbles.
6.55 News with subtitles.
7.00 Film: Picnic at Hanging Rock (1975) starring Rachel Roberts, Dominic Guard and Helen Morse. A mystery story about three schoolgirls and one of their teachers who disappear while picnicking at eerie Hanging Rock.
8.50 One Hundred Great Paintings: The Island of Cythera by Watteau.

9.00 Pot Black 82. The start of the fourteenth series brings together the reigning champion Cliff Thorburn of Canada and the 1981 World Championship finalist, Welshman Doug Mountjoy. The play is introduced by Alan Weeks and the commentator is Ted Lowe.
9.25 Dancing Girls. The second of four programmes looking at the world of dance. Tonight features Joanna Garbutt who dreams of becoming a Bluebell Girl.
10.15 The Crafty Cockney. A documentary about the World Darts Champion, Eric Bristow. Narrated by Sid Waddell.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Amazon. A study of the great South American river 9.55 Nearer the Wilderness. The wildlife of Melbourne 10.45 Young Ramsay. Adventures of an Australian vet (r) 11.35 Cartoon: Rocket Robin Hood 12.00 Button Moon. Animated space adventures narrated by Robin Parkinson 12.10 Let's Pretend. The first in a new series that gives young viewers a chance to take part in the making of a play 12.30 The Sullivans. World War Two drama about an Australian family 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. The first episode in a new series about life on a Highland estate 2.00 After Noon Plus. Peregrine Worsthorne and Anthony Howard look forward to 1982 2.45 Rumpole of the Bailey. The bibulous barrister is defending a family of petty criminals (r) 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in part two of Custard.
4.20 Emu's World with Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet.
4.45 Ace Reports takes a look at Citizen's Band Television.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series set in a small engineering works. Starring Bill Maynard (r).
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of an association that aids young offenders.
6.35 Crossroads. Rose Scott finds help from an unexpected quarter.
7.00 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. Among the cockney comedian's guests tonight are Lionel Blair and Jenny Lee Wright.
8.00 Don't Rock the Boat. A new situation comedy series starring Nigel Davenport as Jack Hoxton, a widower with two grown-up sons.
8.30 "The Most Dangerous Man in the World" A documentary about former CIA agent Frank Terpil — a convicted gunrunner.

9.00 "The Most Dangerous Man in the World" continued.
10.00 News.
10.30 Mid-week Sports Special introduced by Brian Moore. There are highlights from one of this evening's FA Cup third round replays plus a look at the million dollar golf tournament played over the New Year at Sun City, Bophuthatswana.
11.40 Superstar Profile. Catherine Laporte Coolen visits Burt Reynolds at his opulent abode.
12.10 Close with a reading by Steve Race.


Frank Terpil: ITV 8.30 pm

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 The Widower by Georges Simenon (2).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Smoking and How to Stop it.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Seventh Son" by Philomena Muinzer.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "The Diary of Nigel Mole, Aged 13" by Sue Townsend.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' topics.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote... Unquote. Panel game on quotations.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Tom Jones by Henry Fielding (Part 5).†
4.00 Places of Pilgrimage (new series) Bernard Jackson visits centres of Christianity in Europe.
4.15 The Bogart File. Terence Pettigrew examines the life and career of actor Humphrey Bogart (the first of two programmes).
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Never too Late. Thora Hird, Avis Bunnage, Megs Jenkins in "The Hares and the Tortoise".†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now
7.50 The Ballad of Belle Isle. A documentary about working men's clubs in West Yorkshire.†
8.35 Antony Hopkins. An illustrated talk about music.†
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind: "Why not try a wok?" — Chinese cooking.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Nashville. The first of two programmes blending verse by Ogden Nash and music by Kurt Weill and Vernon Duke.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Mozart. String Quartet in C (k.465).
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather forecast. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 1.55 Programme News. 5.05 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Faure; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rossini, anon./Landini, Vivaldi, Respighi; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Mendelssohn; records.†
10.00 Trombone Music and Massenet Songs G. Gabrieli arr. John Kenny, David Robertson, Brian Lynn. Massenet, Raymond Premru, Debussy arr. Hughes, Samuel Scheidt.†
11.00 Music in a Historic Setting Instrumental recital by the English Concert: Purcell, William Croft, Handel, Boyce, Arne, Joseph Gibbs, J. C. Bach.†
12.15 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Bach orch. Webern, Schoenberg.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Mozart, Haydn.†
2.20 Hagar and Ishmael (Agar et Ismaele Esiliati) An oratorio in two parts by Alessandro Scarlatti (sung in Italian).†
3.40 Busoni and Beyond Piano recital: Busoni, Schoenberg.†
4.25 Jazz Today Charles Fox with records.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Natalie Wheen.†
7.00 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra Concert: Haydn, Martinu, Malcolm Arnold, Honegger, Haydn.†
8.10 The Healers. Ian Grimble on David Hamilton's recent "History of Medicine in Scotland".
8.30 College Concerts. Concert given by BBC Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Boulez.†
9.00 A Visit. Short story by Olivia Manning.
9.15 College Concerts Part 2: Alfred Schnittke, Alexander Goehr.†
10.15 Giovanni Gabrieli on record.†
10.30 Beowulf. Second of six readings (abridged) from the Old English epic poem.
11.00 News.
11.05 Britten on record.†
Medium frequency/Medium wave as VHF above except: 7.00-11.00 Cricket: Fourth Test.


Hoagy Carmichael and Duke Ellington: two of the stars from The London Palladium Story (Radio 2 10.00pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stuart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 Dave Symonds.† 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 The London Palladium Story (series). 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Pageant of the Past. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Backtracking 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments 2.30 Pageant of the Past 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA

As Thames except: 9.30 am Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 9.35 Circus. 10.00 Spiderman. 10.30 Big Country. 10.50 European Folk Tales. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 11.40 City of Angels. 12.40 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Our Incredible World. 9.55 Kum Kum. 10.20-12.00 Film: Tiger Bay (Hayley Mills) Seaman kills his girlfriend and kidnaps a child. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.40 Poetry of Landscape: Dylan Thomas. 12.00 Man of Loyola. 12.05am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.30am History of the Car. 9.55 Kum Kum. 10.15 Blithe Spirit. 11.45-12.00 Abigail. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Do it Herself. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Encore with Alistair Moffat. 11.15 Butlin's Grand Master Darts. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am Rocket Robin Hood. 10.05 Bailey's Bird. 10.30 Untamed World. 10.55 Thunderbirds. 11.50-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Looks Familiar. 12.10 am Carol for Christmas. 12.15 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 9.30am Sesame Street. 10.30 Hands. 10.30 Stingray. 11.25 Past Masters. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Give us a clue. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.40 New Avengers. 12.40am Bit of a Pantomine.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Film: Good Morning Boys (Will Hay, Lilli Palmer). Will Hay plays his famous seedy school master in this 1936 film.* 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 New Fred & Barney Show. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Mercenaries (Rod Taylor, Yvette Mimieux). Rescue of white inhabitants in the Belgian Congo in 1960.* 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 9.30am Thunderbirds. 10.20 Wild, Wild, World of Animals. 10.45 Friends of my Friends. 11.10-12.00 Nature of Things. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts- 12.00 pm-12.10 Button Moon. 12.30-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Looks Familiar.
12.10 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Beachcombers. 10.10 Larry the Lamb. 10.20 Spiderman. 10.40 Thunderbirds. 11.30-12.00 Paint along with Nancy. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening time. 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks familiar 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Arthur of the Britons. 11.40 The amazing years of cinema. 12.10 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Y Llysiau Llon 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 11.40-12.10 pm Survival.

TVS

As Thames except: 9.30 am Laurel and Hardy: Leave 'em Laughing* 9.50 Battle of the River Plate (John Gregson, Peter Finch). Pursuit of the pocket battleship Graf Spee by British cruisers. 11.45-12.50 Larry the Lamb. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 3.45-4.15 Looks familiar. 5.15 Watch this space...Lemon of the week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to coast 11.40 Barney Miller 12.10 am company followed by closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am Sail Amsterdam 9.40 Once upon a circus 10.20-12.00 Film Tiger Bay* (Hayley and John Mills Seaman kills his girl friend and kidnaps a child 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardning Time 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks familiar 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 Butlins Grand Master Darts. 12.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 World We Live In. 10.05 Welcome Back Kotter 10.30 Film: Treasure Island: Animated version of Robert Louis Stevenson's story. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News; weather. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.40 Barney Miller. 12.10 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT


Miss Bluebell: BBC 2 9.25pm

CHOICE

● THE MOST DANGEROUS MAN IN THE WORLD (ITV 8.30pm) is a cloak and dagger documentary based on the exclusively filmed confessions of Frank Terpil, one-time CIA agent turned gunrunner. The director is Antony Thomas whose previous work includes the controversial Death of a Princess documentary. Forty-two-year old Terpil is a fugitive from the United States courts where he has been sentenced to fiftythree years imprisonment 'in absentia'. A few days after the sentencing he contacted Thomas in order to give him his side of the story. For five days he was filmed and interviewed in a secret Middle East city and his revelations and refutations make a story of James Bond-like proportions. Before we see Terpil the scene is set by an interview with two of the agents (suitably sinister in a darkened room) who arrested him and his accomplice on gunrunning charges. We also hear from his mother and sisters who, understandably, do not believe what is said about their dear little Frank, as do his friends at a Brooklyn snooker hall. Nevertheless his past dealings seem to have caught up with him because about three weeks ago he disappeared — reportedly kidnapped by the Syrian security forces.

● ROCK ATHLETE (BBC 2 3.55pm) is a welcome repeat of three films about rock climbing. Cameraman Sid Perou, himself an expert climber, manages to take some wonderful film of the tension and exhilaration of the sport with close-ups showing toe and fingerholds in gripping detail.

● THE BOGART FILE (Radio 4 4.15pm) is an attempt to differentiate between the myth and reality of the famous Hollywood film actor who died twentyfive years ago this month. Like so many before him his popularity has waxed since his death with his not at the time over-acclaimed films like The Maltese Falcon, Casablanca and The Big Sleep being elevated to cult status by a generation of filmgoers who were not even born when he made most of his films. In the first of two programmes film journalist and Bogart biographer, Terence Pettigrew, examines the life and times of the star with help of sound tracks from some of his films.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

THEATRES

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W1. Duncan Grant/Sandro Chia. Tel 01-499 4695

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St. W1 437 1234. Gallery Artists. Until 23 Jan.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY. Whitechapel High St. 377 0107. Tube Aldgate East. To 24 Jan. BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY Part II 1951-80. Sun-Fri 11-6. Closed Sat. Adm £1 (50p). Free Mon 2-6.

President of Ghana held after escaping

From Godfrey Morrison
Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 4

President Hilla Limann of Ghana, overthrown in a coup on New Year's Eve, was arrested today, apparently as he tried to escape from the military Government's control.

Accra radio said Dr Limann, travelling with three of his former security aides in a saloon car in which a pistol was found, was arrested at a police road block at the town of Koforidua, 45 miles north of the capital. He had now been sent back to Accra.

The report of Dr Limann's arrest is a surprising development because last night a Reuter report, approved by the Government led by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, said the ousted president was safe. Earlier reports from diplomatic sources said he was believed to be under house arrest, probably in the official presidential residence.

Since the coup, in which an official spokesman said not more than 10 soldiers had died, the new Government has made repeated appeals to ministers of the previous Government officials of the former ruling People's National Party (PNP), and former MPs, to give themselves up.

These appeals have never mentioned President Limann, though they have included Mr Joseph de Graft Johnson, the former Vice-President.

Radio Accra announced today that the assets of President Limann and 120 other supporters of the former regime had been frozen.

In a move suggesting a slight relaxation of control, the Government announced today that the 6 pm to 6 am curfew was reduced to 8 pm to 5 am.

□ Demonstrators thronged the centre of Accra today in support of Ghana's new military rulers (Reuter reports from Accra). The capital was calm and most shops and offices have reopened. Heavily armed troops still patrolled the streets, but no looting has been reported since Friday—the day after the coup—and Army roadblocks in Accra have been dismantled.

The demonstrators, including 20 busloads of workers from state corporations, waved placards saying "Jerry the saviour" and "Kalabule no way". *Kalabule* is the local word for corruption and generally getting along; by fair means or foul.

Leading article, page 9



Some wine, no woman—and Marmite

Even Mr Roy Jenkins can subsist cheerfully on war rations, it seems (Robin Young writes). At a Social Democratic Party council of war at Mr William Rodgers's Kentish Town home, in the wake of the rift with Liberal allies, the former candidate for Warrington found himself reduced from his favourite clarets to Sainsbury's homely red Bergerac, a lightweight wine made from the same grapes 40 miles to the east of Bordeaux. Bergerac is £1.70 a bottle, compared to the Supermarket's Médoc or St Emilion at £2.80. Sainsbury's wine department described it as "a reasonably priced alternative to claret".

Dr David Owen, it may be noticed, prefers water, and that seems to be the commodity on which Mr Rodgers spends most lavishly. Not content with what can be had practically free from the tap, he provides not one bottle of water, but two—sparkling Perrier, and Schweppes's Malvern.

Salads, cold cuts and French bread are conventional enough, but the SDP's gourmet supporters may be disconcerted by the Marmite bottle ostentatiously displayed at Mr Rodgers's elbow. The apparently genial host, hard man of the SDP in the current negotiations—or lack of them—with the Liberals, has been economizing on the mince pies, too. He has the standard variety, from Sainsbury's again, at 35p for six, whereas he might have chosen deep-filled pies at only 2p more, or—if he had been feeling really festive—could have provided mincemeat puffs at 49p for four.

There is a nice display of citrus fruits to bring the meal to a sharp conclusion, but what is one to make of those old-fashioned carpet-beaters on the wall? More redolent of the smack of firm government, perhaps, than of the liberal society of our dreams.

Mrs Shirley Williams, who is in hospital recovering from a tobogganning accident, missed the feast, but kept in touch with the proceedings by telephone.

Last-minute offer averts Ford strike

Continued from page 1

The decision will come as a relief to ministers since Ford have held their ground on wages and a strike at a company frequently seen as a pacesetter in the private sector might also have encouraged expectations among groups still to settle in the public sector.

The deal remains, if the effect of the fringe benefits are taken into the account, the best achieved in the motor industry in the current round. Mr Ronald Todd, chairman of the union side, said yesterday that while he had not calculated the exact cost it could be as much as "18 to 20 per cent".

Other union officials who voted in favour of acceptance last night estimated that including the improvement of pensions from August the offer was worth between 10 and 12 per cent. Ford declined to give any figure for the cost.

Mr Todd said after the meeting that the offer had been improved considerably by the company during the course of negotiations.

Mr Todd said the next meeting with the company would be on January 15 and the unions would be seeking clarification of both the implementation of the working week and earlier modifications to the efficiency clauses.

Asked if the company might seek to "claw back" part of the cost of the working week through reduced break time or by other methods Mr Todd said: "We have told them that we expect the company to be talking to us and consulting us about how it is implemented."

Through the efficiency clauses, Ford has been seeking increased flexibility between jobs and trades, better cooperation on the introduction of new technology, an end to inefficient overtime, and the elimination of avoidable lost time.

Letter from Warsaw

Why cracks will appear in the Polish military monolith

Military rule in Poland has produced a curiously hybrid governing style, in some ways nervous and inefficient, in others disciplinarian and strong minded.

Delegation of authority is out of vogue, despite the loud drum-banging commitment to economic decentralization. Instead ministers and deputy ministers are having to authorize directly almost every action within their departments, slowing the already languid bureaucratic pace to a halt.

Little wonder that Mr Josef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister, lost his temper when he was recently presented with an EEC *aide mémoire* protesting about conditions of internment, or that he bawled out a series of Western ambassadors for complaining about the lack of consular access. "I simply stared out of the window and thought of higher things", one envoy explained to me.

Little wonder, because Mr Czyrek has probably spent the mornings signing and redrafting documents that would normally have been handled by his juniors. To make matters worse, most foreign policy initiatives are now made in the Military Council for National Salvation (or, as Polish wits have it, the National Council for Military Salvation).

This is indeed a problem, not least because of the internal dynamics of the council. It has 20 members, and is of course headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, party chief and Defence Minister.

His convictions and prejudices are the basis of all the council's actions. As a result the council is against party corruption, the obstructiveness of the partey *apparat*, black marketeers and speculators, disruption in the factories and "extremism".

That tells us something but not much about what the council stands for: purity, revival of party values, loyalty and economic effectiveness. There is little doubt that the council shares these goals but as soon as it comes to the execution of these aims, it becomes clear that the council is far from monolithic.

After General Jaruzelski, the most powerful man is General Florian Siwicki. He is a Deputy Defence Minister, an alternative member of the Politburo and a near contemporary of Mr Jaruzelski's.

Their generation forms the power basis in the council: all of them born between 1920 and 1925, all of them rose quickly to become generals, first as operational commanders, then in the political side of the military. They have been educated at Polish and Soviet academies, have a respect for Soviet force but a realistic sense of national identity.

In all cases their loyalty is to the Army rather than to the party. Indeed it is reliably said that General Jaruzelski's loyalty is to the Army rather than his family. His parents, who suffered under Soviet occupation, are said to have deeply resented the training their son received in the Soviet Union.

Apart from General Siwicki, a more outgoing man than General Jaruzelski and closer to operational problems than his boss, other members of this group include General Tadeusz Tuczapski and Heugeniusz Molczyk, both Deputy Defence Ministers, General Tadeusz Hupalowski, the Regional Administration Minister and General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Interior Minister.

General Kiszczak is important because of his links with General Miroslaw Milewski, the former Interior Minister, who is now a powerful member of the Politburo and because of his role in crushing domestic opposition to military rule.

Until 1979, he was chief of military intelligence and through most of 1981 he was chairman of the public law and order coordinating commission. It was General Kiszczak who supervised the storming of the Firemen's Academy in Warsaw 10 days before the imposition of military rule.

This had two important effects. First it showed that riot police and the military could cooperate successfully in an operation of this sort and that a politically sensitive building could be cleared without violence or great public discontent provided that it was preceded by a large display of force. Second, it provoked extreme anger—and some ill-tempered statements—among the Solidarity leadership that the military leadership later used as a justification for its move.

Display of force must inevitably lead to its use. That syllogism is accepted by parts of the council, but if force is to be used to break up factory strikes, and resistance, then as few people as possible must know about it and the Army must be seen to keep its hands clean even if this stretches the truth somewhat.

The military council only admits to eight deaths in its law and order campaign: seven miners killed by policemen rather than soldiers in self defence and a further death as a result of clashes in Gdansk between riot police and demonstrators. That is almost certainly a gross underestimate, but if Poles have been killed by soldiers, it is certain that the nation will never be told.

General Jaruzelski declared at the time that Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka, when party leader, had tried to use the army as an instrument of repression against striking workers. He said the Army would never fire on workers. It is that pledge and that pledge alone that allowed the party to elevate him and the people to trust him.

He was both of the party and outside, a Pole of integrity. How much of this patina remains depends on how the other members of the council behave. Many are protégés of Mr Edward Gierek the now disgraced party leader. General Hupalowski, General Czeslaw Piotrowski, Mines Minister and General Henryk Rapacewicz all have strong connexions with Silesia, Mr Gierek's former power base.

Other members of the council are junior executive officers, colonels and brigadiers.

Discontent at troop level is most likely to be filtered back through these men.

The cracks will appear soon enough. Not, admittedly, if the situation changes in a way that is readily understandable in military terms, such as a bomb on Warsaw's Poniatowski Bridge. The whole of the military operation is geared to responding to precisely that kind of event.

The military has stuck its finger in the dyke (its own, overly charitable interpretation) but in so doing it has undermined the legitimacy of the nominally ruling party, eroded what was left of the credibility of the militia, needlessly hurt the Church, sown the seeds of a political opposition and sullied the Army's reputation.

There is thus a strong obligation on the military council to produce results before handing power back to the party, otherwise it will lose forever its political leverage.

Roger Boyes
Warsaw Correspondent

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

Beatrix Potter in Scotland, James Dun's House, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Miniature paintings and drawings by J. Q. Pringle, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10 to 8.

Mansion of Many Chambers: "Beauty" and other contemporary art works, purchases and loans from Arts Council Collection, Cartwright Hall, Bradford, 10 to 5.

Photography exhibition, Yorkshire Post Building, Wellington Street, Leeds, 9 to 5.30.

Work by three Polish artists, Air Gallery, 6-8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1, 11 to 6.

Ancient Olympic Games display, 10 to 5 and "The First Olympics", film, 3.30, British Museum.

Humphrey Jennings 1907-1950: Film-maker, painter, poet, an exhibition of paintings, drawings, collages, photographs with films and poetry readings, Riverside Studies, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, W6, 12 to 8.

Talks, lectures

The Zaire River Expedition, lecture by Dr Ken Joysey, for young people aged 11 to 19, Museum of Zoology, University of Cambridge, 2.30.

What the Future Holds—Is This The End?, St Helen's, City of London, 12.25 and 1.05.

Looking ahead to 1982, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.

Queen Elizabeth and the People of London, children's historical lecture by Dr Eric Ives, Museum of London, London Wall, 2.30 (Tickets from 59a Kennington Park Road, SE11).

Painting—Form and Purpose, by Lawrence Smith, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.

January Saints, by Colin Wiggins, Room 4, National Gallery, 1.

Do you see what I see? by D. Freeman, Lincoln Camera Club, Well Lane, Lincoln, 7.30.

Classes

Young Embroiderers Classes, for children aged 7 to 14. Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, SW7, 11 to 3 (from today until Friday). £5 per day to include materials; bookings: 589 0077.)

Music

Music from Vienna, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Neeme Jarvi, Cheltenham Town Hall, 7.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Five FA Cup third round games and two third round replays; four league matches (see page 15).

Rugby Union: West Wales v Australians, at Llanelli, 2.15.

Racing: Meetings at Sedgefield, 12.15 and and Folkestone, 12.30.

Table tennis: England v China, At Salford, 6.30.

Tennis: World doubles championship, at the NEC, Birmingham, 6.0.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 2; furs, costumes, children's clothes and accessories, 2.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; European oil paintings, 9 to 7; silver and plate, 5.30 to 7. Christie's, South Kensington: furs, costumes, children's clothes and accessories, 9.15 to 12; old and modern jewelry, 9.15 to 12; arms and armour, 9.15 to 4.30; carpets and objects of art, 9.15 to 4.30; furniture, 9.15 to 4.30; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 4; Oriental works of art, 2 to 4.30; scientific instruments, domestic and other machines, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: carpets and furniture, 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's Belgravia: textiles, 9.30 to 4.30.

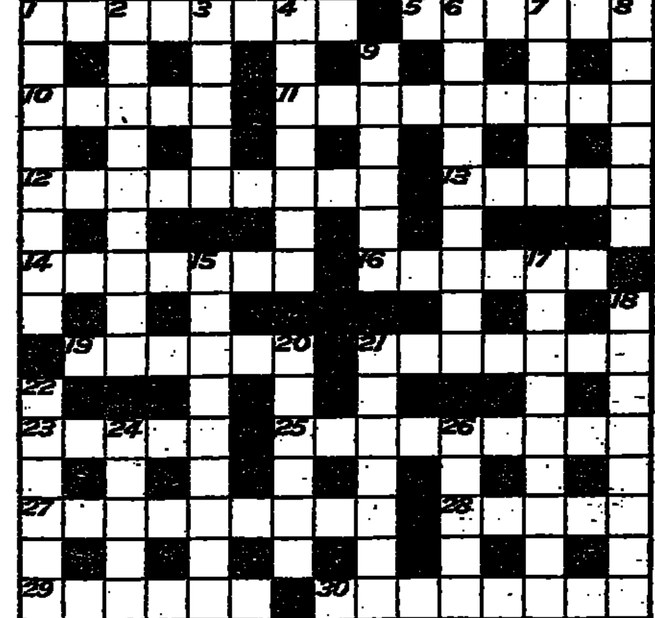
London sales guide

Sales starting today: Civil Service Store, Strand; Robell, 44 Baker Street.

Tomorrow: Chelsea Design, 65 Sydney Street.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,721



ACROSS

1 An addition to the house made Miss Brittain agitated and hot (8).
5 A hybrid sort of clue (6).
10 Pants start to split into holes (5).
11 Was it Sunday gave him the hump? (9).
12 Shillings to deposit, say, for winter transport (3-6).
13 Sound of bell Helen heard (5).
14 Tell Scottish island to return note (7).
16 Yank beginning to tangle with sorceress (6).
19 Scottish lawyer said to write to this bird (6).
21 Tidying untidy office (7).
23 Crooked exchange (5).
25 The issue of Fulham's first season (9).
27 Paper chive? (5-4).
28 Tea around in this country (5).
29 Dredge river by 19's dam (6).
30 Presents other cheek (8).

DOWN

1 Unsettled, two American states stick together (8).
2 File on Mr Pleydell expresses disapproval . . . (9).
3 . . . of breathing apparatus spacemen left (5).
4 Get hold of a hundred sheets of paper (7).
6 Pea hen's 25? (9).
7 No belt, this, but braces at the seaside (5).
8 At leisure, tinker Christopher embraces bird (6).
9 Stamp — hide half of it (6).
15 Irritation anyone can remedy (9).
17 Censure the dropping of King from various cricket elevens (9).
18 Right, once you pot the green (3-5).
20 Three h.p. vehicle (6).
21 Justification of French criminal (7).
22 No motorway across the sea (6).
24 Row north on French river (5).
26 Bit of lace edging — mine holds firm (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,720

The papers

The so-called "overtime ban" imposed by Aslef exhibits British trade unionism at its mean-minded, bloody-minded and pig-headed worst, the Daily Express declares. Ray Buckton and his members were eager to cause the travelling public trouble and discomfort at the least possible cost to themselves, and on full pay.

"They want to cause pain, misery, anger, distress: and the more they cause together the merrier they shall be. Union funds will not suffer at all: the union leaders will not suffer at all: the union members will not suffer much," the paper adds.

Rail dispute

British Rail say services today are likely to be similar to yesterday, with most disruption on Southern and Midland Regions. For details of current situation call: East Anglia and Essex: 01-283 7171; E England: 01-278 2477; E Midlands: 01-387 7070; NE England: 01-278 2477; NW England: : 01-387 7070; S Midlands: 01-262 6767; S England: 01-928 5100; W England: 01-262 6767; W Midlands: 01-387 7070; Scotland (via E Coast): 01-278 2477; (via W Coast): 01-387 7070; N Wales: 01-387 7070; S Wales: 01-262 6767.

Roads

For current conditions call AA 24-hr information service: 01-954 7373 or local AA office. RAC 24-hr information service: 01-686 2525.

The following Weather Centres are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for weather advice: Bristol: 0272 279298; Cardiff: 0222 377020; London: 01-836 4311; Manchester: 061-832 6701; Newcastle: 0632 26453; Nottingham: 0602 384092. Southampton (open 6 am to 10 pm): 0703 28844.

Roadworks

London and South-east: Scrubs Lane, Harlesden, only one lane each way near junction with Harrow Road. M2: Lane closures between junction 3 A229 Maidstone/Chatham turn off and Medway Bridge. M11: Lane closures between junctions 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow).

Midland: A5: Temporary signals at Kilsby and Cowelfoend, Northamptonshire. M1: Lane closures between junctions 23 (Loughborough) and 24 (Derby). A14: Southbound lane closure on Huntingdon by-pass. A607: Queniborough Brook Bridge, Leicestershire, closed; diversion signposted.

Information supplied by the AA.

Classical best sellers

Best selling records last week were: 1. Beethoven—Violin Concerto—Perlman (HMV ASD 4059); 2. Holst—The Planets—Karajan (DG 2532019); 3. Elgar—Sea Pictures and Marches (CFP 40363); 4. Strauss—Alpine Symphony—Karajan (DG 2532015); 5. Mahler—Symphony No 2—Solti (Decca D229D2); 6. Janacek—Sinfonietta—Mackerras (Decca SXDL 7519); 7. Mozart—Zauberflöte—Haitink (HMV SLS 5223); 8. Strauss—Arabella—Sawallisch (HMV SLS 5220); 9. Poulenc—Les Biches—Pretre (HMV ASD 4067); 10. Previn conducts Gershwin (HMV ASD 3982).

TV top ten

National top television programmes in the week ending December 20:

BBC 1

1 Bergerac
2 Mastermind
3 Hi-De-Hi!
4 Dallas
5 Blankety Blank
6 The Two Ronnies
7 Tenko
8 Top of the Pops
9 News and Sport (Sat)
10 News (Sun 22.05)

BBC 2

1 Cliff!
2 M*A*S*H (Wed)
3 Russell Harty (Thur)
4 The Borgias
5 Tarzan's Desert Mystery
6 M*A*S*H (Thur)
7 Russell Harty (Tues)
8 The Legend of Boggy Creek
9 The Man Who Fell to Earth
10 Grange Hill (Wed)

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada
2 Coronation Street (Mon)
3 London Night Out, Thames
4 This Is Your Life, Thames
5 Family Fortunes, ATV
6 Game For A Laugh, LWT
7 Bullseye, ATV
8 Punchlines LWT
9 Crossroads (Wed) ATV
10 Crossroads (Tues)

British Audience Research Board

Poetry competition

The Poetry Society's Annual Children's Poetry Competition, 1982 is open to all children up to the age of 16: Junior—11 and under; Senior—12 to 16.

Entry forms from: The Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, London SW5 9DE. Closing date August 16.

Today's anniversary

Edward the Confessor died in London, 1066.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.75	29.65
Belgium Fr	83.30	79.00
Canada $	2.35	2.26
Denmark Kr	14.55	13.85
Finland Mkk	8.69	8.24
France Fr	11.34	10.74
Germany DM	4.50	4.25
Greece Dr	125.00	116.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Italy Lir	2350.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	445.00	419.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.60	11.08
Portugal Esc	131.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.80
Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
Sweden Kr	11.08	10.50
Switzerland Fr	3.61	3.39
USA $	1.98	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	94.00	88.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index fell 8.1 to 522.3.

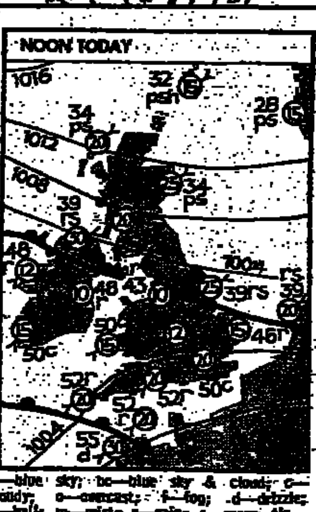
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.52 to 882.52.

Weather

An active trough of low pressure will move S over N England followed by a weak ridge.

6 am to midnight

[illegible]



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

High tides

[illegible]

Lighting up time

[illegible]

Highest and lowest

[illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]